MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,570—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 29-12 per
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"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... }
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22d Mar.
ML	ORIENTAL ...	5599	1000	E. Stewart	29th "
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th "
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th "
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL	GANGES.....	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3911	500	H. T. Weighell ...	10th "
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
RATES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May "
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
&BERENICE	F. Egger.....	3,500	550	25th Mar.
A. PHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich....	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
POSEIDON	S. Meresa.....	4,600	650	25th May.
RION	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	5th June.

These steamers will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costauzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3350	480	1st May, 1889.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th "
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3347	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	23th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3347	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, nd February, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

MBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 25th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 24th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 22nd March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Native Gentlemen entrusting us with their Wants secure careful selection, and Reliable Quality.

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TREACHER AND Co., LD., have just received a large new selection of Flasks.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Nickel Cups and Screw Mounts, &c., Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 11.
FLASKS.
Made of Best Britannia Metal, in a variety of shapes, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Nickel Cups and Screw Tops, &c., with sling Straps for the Shoulder. Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Electro-Plated Cups and Screw Tops, &c. Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.
FLASKS.
Made of the Best Quality Electro-Plate. Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.
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Best quality Glass, with plain Electro-Plated Mounts, Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.
HOLSTER FLASKS.
In all Electro-Plate. Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.
HOLSTER FLASKS.
In Finest Quality Glass, covered with the best Russian Leather. Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.
POCKET FLASKS,
HOLSTER FLASKS,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
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LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY),
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Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
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TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.
The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.	No. 1. Blue Line.	No. 3. Peach Blow.	No. 4. Gilt Line.	No. 5. Plain White.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine.	No. 7. Bird on Almond.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates .....per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup " ..... "	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding " ..... "	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese " ..... "	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish ..... each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish ..... "	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat " ..... "	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" " " ..... "	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" " " ..... "	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" " " ..... "	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" " " ..... "	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer..... "	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish ..... "	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" " ..... "	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen ..... "	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen..... "	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes ..... "	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes..... "	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl ..... "	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot Water Plates.....per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes ..... each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover..... "	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates .....per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes..... each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish ..... "	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.
No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.
Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.
SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.
SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.
SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 193. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
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Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS.
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Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
Do. do. Breeches, Riding Trousers, &c.
Do. do. Ulsters.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE ODMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest test, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change	2	semi-notes)	...	...	...	... Rs.	750
" 2	"	5 " "	...	...	...	... "	775
" 3	"	5 " "	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus			... "	1,300

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NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
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Published by authority.
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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

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AND THE
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"SULPHONAL-BAYER."
The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."
The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

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Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
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CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
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ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCI ETY.

NO PRACTICE
TO-NIGHT (Thursday).

NEXT PRACTICE, MONDAY, 25TH.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR THOS. HUDSON
THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH,
And still a continuity of Crowded Houses to greet Everybody's Favorites,
LAST
6 NIGHTS 6
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Fashionable Craze,
Every item stamped with our Trade Mark, REFINEMENT.
Our New Programme the Success of the Season.
Beautiful Music, Pathetic Ballads, and
HUDSON'S
LAUGHING GAS.
Just what humanity wants, with splendid Vocalization and Instrumentation, making the process of inhalation one of the most fascinating ever experienced by the British contingent of creation.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 P.M.
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.
BENEFIT TO MR. H. GILBERT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY.

SATURDAY EVENING Another Monster PROGRAMME. The Wondrous VANISHING LADY, &c. The instantaneous disappearance of a Lady in full view of the audience, &c., &c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH,"
Will be repeated
AT THE TOWN HALL,
ON SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.
Tickets may by obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & CO on and after Monday, 25th March.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3; Back Seats.....Rs. 2.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 20th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) CLOTHS.

MANY of the choicest Patterns of the Hand-made "MISSION" CLOTHS are imitated by Foreign Manufacturers and sold by Dealers here, of which fact intending Purchasers will do well to take a note. The GENUINE "MISSION" CLOTHS can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. MACAULAY is AUTHORISED TO SIGN our FIRM, per procuration, from THIS DATE.
WALLACE & CO.
Bombay, 20th March, 1889.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, will be held at the Club House, at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 2nd of April, 1889, for the purpose of considering Plans and Estimates of Certain Buildings, which it is proposed to erect.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 19th March, 1889, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs. a.
A Strange Message; by Dora Russell, 3 vols.	23 10
A City Girl; by John Law	0 12
Beechcroft at Rockstone; by C.M. Yonge	2 10
Cressy; by Bret Harte	2 10
Diana of Crossways; by Geo Meredith	2 10
Dr. Palliser's Patient; by Grant Allen	0 12
Jonathan and his Continent; by Max O'Rell	1 14
John Ward; by Margaret Deland	2 10
King and Viking; by P. J. Smith	1 8
Lombard Street Mystery; by M. Robertson	1 14
Mystery of Mirbridge; by J. Payn	2 10
Making the Best of It; by Rev. Edward A. Rand	2 10
Rhoda Fleming; by Geo Meredith	2 10
Red Hughes Captivity; by Standish O'Grady	4 8
Ralph Darnell; by Colonel Meadows Taylor	1 14
Reuben Sachs; by Amy Levy	2 10
The Egoist; by G. Meredith	2 10
The Premier and His Painter; by J. Freeman Bell	2 10
The "Lady Maud;" by Clerk Russell	2 10
The Ordeal of Richard Feverel; by G. Meredith	2 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
First Ascent of the Kasai; by C.S. Latrobe Bateman	15 12
Government of Ireland; by Rev. S. Lloyd	1 14
Medical Jurisprudence in India; by Lyon'	18 12
Mahomed and Mahomedanism; by S.W. Koelle.	11 14
Mermaid Series, Massinger, Phillip, Vol, II.	1 14
Natural Inheritance; by Francis Galton, F.R.S.	7 14
Red-Haired Man's Wife; by W. Carleton	3 12
The Physician as Naturalist; by W.T. Gairdner, M.D., LL.D.	4 8
HISTORY.	
History of Ancient Civilization; by Verschoyles	4 8
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WILL APPEAR FOR THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT ONLY;
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DOMESTIC DRAMA OF
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FRIDAY,
"LALLA ROOKH."
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.
NEW & SPLENDID SCENERY.
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6. Teaching to Jump.	15. Aggressiveness.
7. Mount for First Time.	16. Riding and Driving newly Broken Horse.
8. Breaking for Ladies' Riding.	17. Stable Vices.
9. —— to Harness	

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a QUORUM of Shareholders not being present at the Annual General Meeting summoned for TO-DAY, the same stands ADJOURNED, till 3 O'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Maugash Senoy Street, Fort.
DAMODUR KHIMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
20th March 1889.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT G. L. MELLISS.

ANY PERSONS who have Claims against or who are indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. L. MELLISS, 8th Bombay Infantry, should communicate with the Undersigned before the 11th April 1889, after which date no application will be entertained.
GEORGE E. EVEN, Captain,
Marine Battalion,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 19th March 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
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LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
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WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
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AT THE
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WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

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The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
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Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse, shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
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Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2 to 3l.	0 11 per lb.

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White Cabbage	" —	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" —	" 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
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Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ½ per cent.
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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
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Fire Premiums for 1887	£300,890
" 1888	£388,136
" 1889	£355,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£1,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,192,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

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LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price. Re

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay V. A. Battery Ball, Town Hall.
Jamshedi Nowroz Festival, Masonic Hall, Byculla.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Scots Greys (s), from Port Said, and R. Rubbattino (s), Genoa. Yesterday :—County of York (s), Principality (ship), and Katie (s), from Cardiff; and Serapis (s), Suakin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lawada (s), for Calcutta; Java (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique; Akbar (s), Aden, Hoodeidah, and Jeddah; Krishna (s), Mangalore and Coast; Karagola (s), Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee; and Persia (s), Marseilles and Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scots Greys entered on Tuesday and the s. s. Persia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. R. Rubattino and the s. s. Bryn Glas entered and the s. s. Akbar left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 16th instant shows an increase of Rs. 42,237.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Thibet will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—From our advertising columns it will be noticed that the Bombay Philharmonic Society will have no practice this evening, the next being on Monday.

A TIGER AT COORLA.—A magnificent tiger was brought in by yesterday morning's passenger train from Coorla. The beast, a noble specimen and measuring 9 feet from nose to tail, fell to the gun of Mr. La Touche (a son of Colonel La Touche), who is a somewhat keen sportsman. The carcass was conveyed to the Curator of the Natural History Society.

THEFT OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mr. P. Ryan convicted Moosa Abboo of stealing four silver bangles and three silver rings, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Abdool Curreem, from his residence at Ripon Road on the 14th instant, and Suleiman Ahmed with receiving and disp sing of the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Moosa Abboo, against whom there was one previous conviction, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and Suleiman Ahmed to four months' similar imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of St. Mary's College this evening at 5-30 :—

March	"Waffenruf"	J. Gung'l.
Selection...	"Undine"	Sortzing.
Valse	"Jeunesse Doree"	E Walteufel.
Song.	"When the Swallows" ...	F. Abt.
Gavotte ...	"Oriental Dance"	G. Asher.
Valse	"Southern Breeze"	J. Meissler.
Galop	"Hurrah"	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OLD THIEVES IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Ramjee Cocajee and Balloo Ramjee, two noted characters, against the former of whom there appeared one previous conviction and against the latter four previous convictions, were again yesterday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of a *sarree*, a brass pot, and a cap, of the collective value of Rs. 4-6, belonging to a woman, named Savitree and Luximon Somar, both residents of Mazagon. The first accused stole the property in question, and, with the assistance of the second accused, pledged the articles with a Marwaree, from whom the police recovered the stolen property. Ramjee Cocajee was sentenced to six months' and Balloo Ramjee to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA AT BROACH.—A correspondent writes :—"Cholera seems to be creating a havoc in Broach. Every day about half a dozen persons are carried away. The municipality and the authorities concerned seem to be very negligent in their duty. We hope Mr. Mackenzie will do everything needful in time and call upon the managing committee, the municipal secretary, and the newly appointed sanitary inspector for an explanation as to the sanitary condition of the town. If measures are not adopted in time the epidemic will increase tenfold.—Even healthy localities of the town are not free from this dire disease. Yesterday morning a respectable citizen of this town, Mr. Dinshaw Rustomjee Dalal, was cut off in the course of four hours at the early age of 47, leaving behind him a large family—a widow and seven children—to moan his premature death."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s DOCKYARD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo lad named Marcotee Luximon, aged nine years. Deceased was employed as a coal labourer in the coal shed at the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. On Tuesday deceased, together with a number of other labourers, were engaged in loading a lighter with coal. A portion of the wall of the coal stack suddenly gave way, burying the deceased under the *debris*, when extricated from which he was found to be dead. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Marootee Succaram was caused by asphyxia, from being buried under a heap of coal that fell upon him by the accidental giving way of a wall which was supporting the coal. The jury are of opinion that the remaining portion of the wall is unsafe and should be removed.

THE THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Esau bin Mahomed, a native of Bussorah, was brought upon remand and charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Abdool bin Ally, from his residence at Nagdevy Street, on the 11th instant. The complainant formed the acquaintance of the accused, at Bussorah, and came on to Bombay in the same vessel, where they lived together. On the 11th instant the complainant missed the two currency notes in question, and suspected the accused, who had removed from his quarters and taken up his residence elsewhere. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested, when one of the currency notes for Rs. 1,000 was found in his possession. With the other he had invested in a quantity of piece-goods which he had purchased from a native merchant in the town. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

IRRIGATION FOR RABI CROPS.

A MEMORANDUM from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 397, dated 25th February 1889, was submitted with the following remarks, on the statement of irrigation operations for the 1st half of January 1889, completing the rabi season of 1888-89 :—The area applied for from the beginning of rabi season shows an increase of 18,669 acres, as compared with the previous year 1887-88. The following table shows the figures for the rabi season to 15th January for each past five years :—

	Area applied for
1884-85	17,956
1885-86	28,630
1886-87	18,795
1887-88	17,462
1888-89	36,131

From these figures it will be seen that the season has been a very favorable one for irrigation.

The rainfall during the period from 15th October 1888 to 15th January 1888 was, taking the average of all the works, 4·55 inches as compared with 7·68 in 1888 and 10·47 inches in 1887. The following are the average rainfall figures, kharif and rabi, for five years :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
1884-85	17·98	7.47
1885-86	20·91	5·98
1886-87	23·27	10·47
1887-88	21·71	7·68
1888-89	16·87	4·55

It will be seen that not only has the rabi rainfall been exceptionally scanty, but that this followed on a short supply during the kharif season, this also being less than that of previous years.

The general increase in area on almost all the works is due to deficient total rainfall of the season, and there were generally good falls of rain at the sowing and the springing of the rabi crops, which brought them well forward, but were not sufficiently late to secure a harvest: for this canal water was required. Some of the works exhibit a very large increase, the most noticeable being the Jamada, Ojhar, Mutha Canals, Matoba Tank and the Nira Canal."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHOJA REWAMULL.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, who in January last, convicted the accused of theft and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that the complainant in the case, a Persian merchant, while at the Grant Road station on the evening of the 16th January last, felt his coat pocket touched, and on turning round saw the accused near him with a silk handkerchief, which the complainant recognised as his property. Almost simultaneously a policeman who had seen accused drawing the handkerchief from complainant's pocket came up and took accused into custody. It appeared that in July 1887 accused abstracted a handkerchief from the pocket of a merchant in the Marwaree Bazaar containing diamonds and precious stones of the value of over Rs 2,000, and on conviction was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. For the present offence he was sentenced to undergo two years' imprisonment. Their lordships, on a consideration of the record and proceedings, rejected the appeal.

A MURDER COMMITTED BY ROBBERS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAWA JAGA AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in February last convicted the three accused of murder and sentenced them each to be transported for life.

It appeared that on the night of the 12th January last a youth named Jalam, a cripple, heard a rustling in the sugarcane plantation of one Purbhudas Manordas, and going to an adjacent field gave information of the presence of thieves in the plantation to the deceased, Umed Khushal, and then went on to fetch Bhula Nursi. Umed, the deceased, reached first the four thieves, the three accused and one Runchor Amtha. He intercepted and confronted them when they were carrying towards the village, through another field, bundles of cut canes; and in an encounter with the thieves, he was attacked and received several blows, one of which took effect on the top of his head, fractured his skull, and caused brain injury, which ended in his death. Bhula Nursi reached the spot in time to see some of the blows given to the deceased and to recognise the four assailants in a strong moonlight. The deceased recognised all the assailants, and said he had hit one of them, Runchor Amtha, who died in the village subsequently. When the allegation offered at Runchor's house that he had died of cholera was not accepted, his body was sent to the Sanand Dispensary, and it was ascertained that he had died of effusion of blood on the brain and had a fractured skull. The Sessions Judge told the jury that the preponderance of evidence in the case went to show that the deceased died on the 16th January from brain injury, due to fracture of the skull, occasioned on the night of the 12th January in an encounter with four robbers, of whom one robber appeared to have been killed by a blow which fractured his skull and caused the robber's (Runchor's) death on the 13th January; that the deceased's skull was fractured by blows of sticks when the deceased confronted the robbers; and that the robbers were all well recognised. The direct evidence in the case was the dying declaration of the deceased and the evidence of Bhula and Natha. The circumstantial evidence was the death of Runchor, one of the robbers; the tallying of the injuries upon him with the story told by the deceased; the recovery of the stolen cane plants tied up in bundles at the scene of the offence; and the absconding of all the three accused, coupled with the concealment of the real cause of Runchor's death. The jury unanimously found the three accused guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The Sessions Judge, taking into consideration the recommendation to mercy, and because the murder was not premeditated, sentenced each of the accused to be transported for life.

Their lordships saw no cause to interfere with the conviction and sentence, and the appeal was dismissed.

A CASE OF DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MARUTI KUSSA.

This was an appeal from a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon the accused by Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who convicted him of committing dacoity in February last. The evidence in the case showed that from seven to ten men went one night to the village of Bavi, and tried to push open the door of the house of Vardhajee, the complainant. The alarm was given, and a number of men who were sleeping in the adjoining village office went up, and the two sides threw stones at each other. Finally the robbers fled and were pursued. One of them, the accused, stumbled, fell, and was arrested, while the others escaped. Some of the witnesses recognised the men as Mhangs from the foreign village of Pimplekhed, two miles distant. The accused was a Mhang of that village. He was taken the next day to the taluka station, and there made a statement that he and seven other Mhangs had gone to steal grass, that he and three men waited outside, while four went into the village, and that the villagers pursued them and caught him. It appeared the accused was caught some 350 paces from the village entrance, and while the villagers were returning with him, they found four pairs of shoes dropped by the men as they fled. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above mentioned.

Their lordships, looking at the evidence against the accused, rejected his appeal.

A MAGISTRATE'S INTERFERENCE WITH LAWFUL ACTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAOJEE KASHIBA GAVDE AND FOUR OTHERS.

The Court resumed consideration of the petitions presented on behalf of their clients by Mr. Vasudeo J. Bhandarkar and Mr. Ganesham Nilkunt, applying for revision of an order made under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, by Mr. W. C. Rand, First-class Magistrate, Rutnagherry, forbidding the petitioners on the 11th October 1888 from controlling or taking part in any of the ceremonies performed in the temple of Rameshwar and two others at Vingorla, or from hindering or obstructing Sate Sadashiv Parab or Luxmon Lado Parab in the performance of such acts or enjoyment of rights in Vingorla. The Magistrate said he made the order because he was satisfied that a dispute existed concerning the right to do and prevent the doing of certain acts connected with the religious ceremonies, which dispute was likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in the matter, said:

The order of the Magistrate purports to be issued under section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is bad in form, as it contains no restriction of time, for which it is to operate, whereas the section itself restricts the operation of any order passed under it only, "until the person objecting to such thing being done or claiming that such thing may be done obtains the decision of a competent Civil Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing as the case may be." The Magistrate was not unaware of this restriction, and it appears that the decision of this Court in I. L. R. Bom 233, was brought to his notice at the hearing. That decision related to the very rights now in dispute, and is authoritative also as to the general law that the Civil Courts will not determine trivial questions of mere dignity and privilege. See also I. L. R. 2 Bom, 476—6 *ib.* 116. It being thus settled that the matters in dispute are not adjudicable by a Civil Court, section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not give the Magistrate jurisdiction to interdict the persons named in his order from taking part in ceremonies in the temples there specified. The Magistrate observes as follows:—"Further in acknowledging their incapacity to grant a perpetual injunction, the Civil Courts have shown that they are unable to protect Sado in the enjoyments of his rights." In respect to this observation, it is only necessary to point out the protection generally afforded by the substantive criminal law. As regards the duty of the Magistrate when he apprehends that there will be a breach of the peace, it is sufficient to mention the provisions of chapter 8, of the Code Criminal Procedure as to taking security. The subject was considered in Sundram *vs.* the Queen, I. L. R., 6. Mad, 203, where the limits of magisterial interference with rights are discussed. The learned Chief Justice says (p. 220.) :—"It needs no argument to prove that the authority of the magistrate should be exerted in the defence of rights rather than in interfering with lawful acts. If the magistrate is satisfied that the exercise of a right is likely to create a riot, he can hardly be ignorant of the persons from whom disturbance is to be apprehended, and it is his duty to take from them security to keep the peace." We, therefore, quash the order as made without jurisdiction.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were disposed of :—

RE MAHOMED KOORJEE KHOJA.

His Lordship gave judgment in the above case. Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Dharayan for opposing creditors, Sir C. Forbes and Company and John Campbell and Company. The grounds of opposition were concealment of books and records, false and fictious schedule, undue preference to creditors, concealment of property and ornaments, obtaining money by false representation, &c. His Lordship said that from the evidence of the Metha Gungadas it appeared that the books were properly kept. According to his original balance-sheet and the present, there was a difference. Considering the books were properly kept, the statements in the original balance-sheet were false. Insolvent was not in jail, and there was no decree against him. The schedule filed was in consequence of the suit brought against him by John Campbell and Company. He had put in a new balance-sheet. He was opposed on the ground of concealment of a house No. 75. In his Lordship's opinion the insolvent was not entitled to the benefit of the Act. The schedule was false. First as to the house. His own house was mortgaged. He denied that he had any interest in house No. 75. He did not call the person to whom the house was sold by his mother. He did not call his mother. The inference rather was that the house did not belong to his mother. The books contradicted him. At page 69, there was an entry of Rs. 369. He himself swore that his mother never mortgaged her house. Then there were entries of payment of Municipal bills in respect of both houses. Looking at the entries, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the house never belonged to his mother. In 1941-42 he had no capital, and still incurred heavy losses. There was no entry of ornaments made in 1941 in his schedule. He ought not to have made these ornaments when he was insolvent. Insolvent made ornaments for his son of the value of Rs. 2,000. The schedule did not represent the true state of his affairs. He had concealed gold ornaments and also this house. His Lordship therefore dismissed the petition with costs. Taxed costs to be paid to opposing creditors.

RE ABDOOL ALLY ABDUL CURRIM.

The insolvent appeared in person to obtain his discharge. His Lordship remarked that he was said to have married at the expense of his creditors, and as this was swindling his creditors, his petition was adjourned for a year.

RE CHUNILALL PREMCHAND.

His Lordship adjourned for a year the hearing of the insolvent's petition for trading without having sufficient means to meet his liabilities.

RE AMEERCHAND LALLJEE.

Mr. Starling on behalf of an opposing creditor applied to his Lordship to adjourn the hearing of the insolvent's petition up to the third Wednesday in April.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the case until the 24th proximo and on the motion of Mr. Chitty, on behalf of the insolvent, granted an *interim* order until 1st May next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their discharges. Hurry Succaram, Cumroodin Ibrahim, Rama Suma, Yusub Hajee Omar, Kalianji Manikji Thucker, Fredrick Paul, Sunder Ramchander, Narayen Succaram and another, Kalka Bhoda, Ramchander Sadanand, Dhondoo Ragoji, Shaparji N. Dalal and Karaji Nasarwanji Khambatta.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

314-88—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner *vs* Callianji Amirchund.—Hore, C and B.

For further directions on special Commissioner's report.

259-85—Roughton and B—Zynnabhai *vs.* Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Long Causes.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji *vs.* Goolbai and others.—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others *vs.* Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsinji *vs.* Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-88—Mirza, H K—Saik Ismailji Hussonji *vs.* Hasson Valad Guiboo and Uma, the guardian and next friend of Mahomed Vulad Appa Chowdry.—Janardhan G.

2 39—Nana and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosali *vs.* Giribai, widow of the deceased—Balkrishna and D.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another.—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For consent decree.

257-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Premavahoo *vs* Dewji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai *vs* Moolji Giga and others—Little, S F and N, and P and R Part heard.

336-88—Pestonji and R—Moolji Geega and others *vs* Putlibai—Macfarlane, E and H.

432-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai *vs* Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R.

437-18—P and Rustim—Moolji Giga and another *vs* the said Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R.

428-88—Payne, G and S—Nowrojee Pestonjee Buckriwadia *vs* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Daruwala—Wadia and G.

455-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhugwandass Nursey *vs* Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff—Wadia and G.

64-88—T A Bland—Narayen Sonaji Chawan and others *vs* Raghoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.

549-88—In person—Cumroodin Chandabhai *vs* Sakinaboo—D B Chitnis.

388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narrondas *vs* Saraswatibai and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 21.—Bombay V. A. Battery Ball, Town Hall.
Jamshedi Nowroz's Festival, Masonic Hall, Byculla.
23.—Departure of Lord Reay for Kurrachee, per s.s. Dalhousie.
25.—Municipal Corporation.
27.—Opening of the Sukkur Bridge by Lord Reay.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
30.—Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles.
April 1.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills.
8.—Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Lecture on "Modern Egypt," by Mr. Justice Scott.

On Friday (February 22) it happened that the Attorney-General had a dinner party at his house. Friday, it will be remembered, was a most exciting day in the Court. Mr. Soames had been under long examination, and Mr Macdonald had followed. It was the crisis reached at last, and even the invulnerable Attorney-General might have been expected to show some traces of anxiety, and seek for some interval of rest. But he was, (writes a London correspondent) as cheerful and fresh as if he had been lounging in a library all day, or out with his gun. After dinner some one laughingly asked him for a song. Nothing would please him better. He gave one song, then another, and another, singing for nearly an hour and a half as if he had not been talking for the greater part of the day. It is an odd coincidence that both the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General in Lord Salisbury's Government are gifted songsters, each regarding the other's endowments with secret rivalry. "Capital fellow, Clarke," says the Attorney-General, "only he *will* sing." "Excellent fellow, Webster," says the Solicitor-General, "but we all have our weaknesses, and he thinks he can sing."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists,—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE "AMERICAN IDEA" OF WOMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT who has had abundant opportunities of knowing American women in their own homes, "where alone a woman's character is fully developed and appreciated," sends Galignani the following communication in reference to a discussion on this interesting subject :—

"Allow me to give you what I believe to be the true American idea of the position of women in the world and the education of children. This is not written to praise American women, and certainly they need no compliments from my pen. So much has been said concerning them, which has been so flattering in the extreme, that I am not certain whether it is good for any mortality to receive such praise. Nor do I further believe that it has increased a kindly feeling towards them from their sisters of other nations with whom they have been compared. In America, certainly more than any other country, large fortunes are made very rapidly indeed, and there are many vulgar, ill-cultured men, who, having amassed great sums of money, in many cases instead of well educating their sons and daughters, encourage them in showy luxuries, and then send them abroad, 'to see the world.' For the reason, then, that the reputation of the American nation has in a measure suffered from the many *nouveaux riches* who have visited these shores, I may be allowed to dwell upon some of the leading phases of their home life.

DEVOTED MOTHERS.

"To begin with, an American baby is carefully nurtured and tended by its mother from the day of its birth, and it is the general rule that young girls, who have been accustomed to spend most of their evenings surrounded with admirers, will deprive themselves of nearly all society to devote themselves more closely to their infants. The latter remain the almost constant companions of their mothers, and are not given to the exclusive charge of nurses and governesses, the nurse in fact taking only secondary care of them. Even at the table the little ones may be seen, except on 'state occasions,' enlivening the meal with their merry chatter. In that way parents can have a personal supervision of the table manner of their children, of course, too, their constant contact with people other than the members of the family, must have an effect upon their manners, as may be seen when they are brought into the salon, for, instead of immediately running to their mother's skirts for protection, and hanging their heads and twisting about when asked a question, they will answer whatever may be addressed to them, and not appear frightened or ill at ease. Afternoon parties too, for their amusement indoors in the winter, and on the lawns in the summer, are very usual things; where little girls and boys are brought together with their nurses to take charge of them.

A LIFE OF USEFULNESS.

"If the girl be of a retiring nature her life is generally a domestic one, embroidery, painting or music occupying a good part of her days; but whatever their nature, American girls are very apt to devote a good deal of time to charitable work. After being introduced to society she is always chaperoned by her mother or friends at entertainments, but she is allowed to walk with gentlemen in the street, and to receive calls from them, the mother being sometimes present, and sometimes not. But wherever the American girl is with a gentleman she always looks upon him as her friend and protector, which in turn is understood by the man, and is shown in the manner and respect with which he treats her. She has, naturally, a great many opportunities to marry, and it is only the worldly ones who accept offers for other reasons than love, the consent of the parents, however, being necessary to the marriage. It is not surprising, then, that American women having married on such a basis, should lovingly devote themselves to their husbands and families, and that after marriage their lives are not as much social ones as before.

REASONS FOR COMING TO EUROPE.

"A good deal has been said about American women coming to Europe without their husbands, but that can certainly be easily accounted for in several ways. In the first place, nearly all American men are occupied in some sort of business, while a great many parents wish to secure for their children the advantage of speaking different languages, an advantage which they do not enjoy in America. The mothers on that account bring them here for perhaps a year or so. In the second place, if there is anything disagreeable existing between a husband and wife, women come abroad to travel for a while, thereby escaping unpleasant remarks in social circles. In home life the Americans may teach us many useful lessons. When we find that from the time of the Christian era a light has been breaking upon humanity which grows brighter as the ages roll on, and we see a people who are showing us that owing to its influence things may become more as they were intended to be 'in the beginning,' let us in deeper respect and from our hearts thankfully acknowledge an existing fact that may exercise no little influence in the future happiness of the world."

A STRANGE STORY FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

QUEER things happen in Africa, no doubt; but a large amount of faith is necessary to the acceptance as exact history of an account given in the *Transvaal Advertiser* of the discovery of a new gold-field on the High Velt. A well-known resident in the Republic went out to hunt one morning, and soon sighted a Koodoo bull, which he tried to stalk. He succeeded in slightly wounding the animal, and then galloped after it in the open. While descending a stony declivity his horse stumbled; he was thrown, and his rifle was broken. On seeing what had happened the Koodoo turned round and at once attacked its pursuer, knocking him to the ground and trying to kneel upon him.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

Grasping the animal's fore-legs tightly, the hunter succeeded in keeping the buck in an erect position. The horns of the antelope had evidently entered the bank to some depth, for the face of the brute pressed upon the chest of the unfortunate man, almost causing suffocation. Suddenly, however, the imprisoned hunter found that the buck was making strenuous efforts to extricate its horns from the veldt, but without avail; and he finally came to the conclusion that they had been driven so firmly into the ground as to resist all the efforts of the animal to escape. He gradually tried to release the legs of the buck, and endeavoured to reach his pockets, in the hope of getting at his knife, but in vain. In this manner, buck and man remained throughout the heat of a broiling day, the Koodoo moaning piteously the while. The shades of night gave relief for a time; but, as the twilight deepened, the laugh of the hyæna and the yelp of the aardvark showed the hunter that he had other dangers to fear.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

As night came on these creatures, growing bolder owing to the silence of the group in the veldt, approached nearer, and the captive man not only saw the fiery gleam of their eyes, but finally had his coat sleeve grasped by one of the assailants, while the buck plunged as another attacked its flank. The hunter gave vent to a cry to drive off the fierce carnivora, and by dint of shouting and waving his arms, assisted by the kicks of the buck, he managed to keep off the brutes till daylight forced them to return to their holes! The dawn betokened another hot day, and both man and buck were well-nigh worn out with the sleepless vigil of the preceding night.

SECURE THE KOODOO ALIVE.

Shortly after daylight the ping of a bullet, followed immediately by a wound over his forehead, and the sound of the report of a rifle warned the hunter that danger was nigh. Crying out frantically he waved his hands about, and suddenly bethinking him of the fact, he drew from his pocket a white handkerchief and let it flutter in the morning breeze. This had the desired effect, and the stranger—an Englishman—approaching, was soon informed of the plight his fellow-man was in. All efforts to remove the horns of the buck, however, proved fruitless; and, not wishing to destroy so fine an animal, the Englishman, after giving the captive man a drop of brandy from his flask, and placing his saddle-cloth under his head, rode off to the nearest farm, some six miles distant, for assistance. On returning with reims and spades, the legs of the buck were secured, and a reim placed round the neck of the subdued and terrified animal.

A NUGGET OF GOLD ON EACH HORN.

After digging for some time the spades struck against some hard substance of a mettallic nature; and further delving revealed the fact that the right horn was embedded in a mass of metal. More digging released both horns, each bearing a similar appendage, which, after the hunter had been released, were finally freed from the horns by the use of hatchets. The metal, to the astonishment of all present, was soon seen to be gold, and a further search led to the unearthing of smaller nuggets. The nuggets weighed respectively 8 lb. and 6½ lb. avoirdupois. The farm, a private one, is being diligently worked by several prospectors, and many small nuggets have already been unearthed, while pannings and sluicings in the spruit have provided considerably more than 'tucker.'

THE STORY OF A SANDWICH MAN.

AMONG the curious incidents in Colonel Mapleson's "Memoirs" is the story of an officer in the British Army, who told the substance of his down-grade career in social position :—"I was formerly," he said, "a captain in the——Regiment, and many a time have I paid my six guineas for a box at your opera, both in Edinburgh and in London. Subsequently I began to take a great interest in the Turf, and soon met with heavy losses, which compelled me to give various promissory notes. This at last came to the knowledge of my colonel, who recommended me to leave the regiment without delay. Having nothing to live upon, and being a fair performer on the cornet-a-piston, I joined a travelling circus, and ultimately came across your opera company in Philadelphia, where I was one of your stage band. Later on I joined a party who were bound for the diamond fields in South Africa, where I was most unsuccessful; and I had to work my passage home in a sailing ship, till I got to London, where I became a supernumerary under your management at Drury Lane. During your third season an aunt of mine died, and I found myself the possessor of £10,000. My cousin, who was largely interested in building operations, which he assured me paid him at least 60 per cent., induced me to place half my fortune in his speculations. His houses were in the west part of London, which had been considerably overbuilt; and being mortgaged, they would have been lost but for my paying away the remainder of my fortune with the view of saving them. In spite of this the mortgagee foreclosed, and I again became a supernumerary when, in the mimic fight in the second act of *Trovatore*, one of my companions by mere accident with the point of a spear put my eye out. I was now no longer qualified for engagement even as a supernumerary, and I became a 'sandwich' man. My duties during the last four and a half years have been to parade Bond Street and Regent Street, receiving as payment 9d. a day." On my handing the poor man his salary and settling up he at first declined to take the money, saying that I had done him so many kindnesses at different periods of his life, that now, when I was in trouble myself, he could not think of taking his week's pay. I, however, not only insisted upon his accepting it, but gave him a sovereign for himself. The unfortunate gentleman, as he showed himself to the last, went away blessing me.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Scots Greys, 1,173 tons, Captain R Hogan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Port Said in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Krishna, 199 tons, Nakoda, sailed yesterday for Mangalore and coast with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain Magennis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozambique via Aden with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers.

THE ship Principality, 1,698 tons, Captain J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,599 tons of coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s County of York, 1,477 tons, Captain R Wylie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,034 tons of coal. She is consigned to F W Hodges.

THE B I S N Co's s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Capt G Baldwins, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 888 pilgrim 'tween deck passengers.

THE s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain K W Gimlett, sailed yesterday for Kattywar coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Col and Mrs Cahill as saloon and 68 deck passengers.

THE s s Katie, 2,117 tons, Captain Galbraith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with 3,243 tons of coals for the B B and C I Railway Co. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Italian s s R Rubattino, 3,004 tons, Captain G Merello, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Genoa with general cargo and the following saloon passengers :—Mr and Mrs W S Dallas and 3 children, Mr E C Schrottkey, Mr and Mrs M F Barrow, Miss R T Gibbs, Mr Furiel E Sorella, Mr A Sorabshah, from Genoa; Mr Withe House, and Mr M Naur, from Naples; S and 18 passengers from Aden.

THE B I S N Co's s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchin, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Aden, via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Fordyce and 2 children, Mrs C W Lane and 2 Misses Lane, Major and Mrs Hewatt and 2 children and European nurse, Colonel Beddy, Mr and Mrs Clark, 2 infants and European nurse, Mrs Thornton, and 2 Misses Thornton, Mr H Rangers, Mrs Carurther and 2 Misses Carurther, and Mrs Wilson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etolia	2195	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henry Balekow	639	J. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall.	2616	Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hypatia	1299	White	H J	C. Eduljee.
,, Nyanza	1121	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Start	1531	Darley	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Scots Greys.	1173	Logan	M	C. Eduljee.
,, Clan Forbes.	1597	Paitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray .	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Mathew Bedlington ...	1385	Staithorpe	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Sorrento	1775	Colman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head..	1557	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassim & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3014	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Thibet	2593	Case	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Ardbeg	1467	Rotham	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Berenice	1707	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co
,, Lord Londonderry...	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
,, Suez	1397	Crockery	15	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Scots Grey (s)	Hogan	Port Said, March 2.
	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Merello	Genoa, March 1.
20	County of York (s)	Wylie	Cardiff, Feb 14.
	Principality (ship)	Jones	Cardiff, Dec 4.
	Katie s)	Galbraith ...	Cardiff, Feb 18.
	Serapis (s)	.....	Suakim.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta.
	Java (s)	Magennis ..	Zanzibar and Mozambique.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, suitable either for a family or three bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS for SALE everywhere. We do not keep CEYLON TEAS, as the best qualities, at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb., will bear no comparison with our Fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES, at Re. 1 and 12 Annas per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Co-operative Stores, Ld., will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 4 p.m.

SELLING at REDUCED RATES.—Confectionery of every description in bulk, fancy boxes and in bottles.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, on the hire purchase system, a large assortment to select from.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH PRUNES, fresh and fruity, in cases of 25 doz. each, or by the lb. A small lot left for disposal.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

OUTSTATION ORDERS for Wines, Groceries and every description of Household Goods, executed at shortest notice.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Meadows Street.

IF you want to save your money and get the proper value, go to SHROFF BROTHERS, CHEAPEST HOUSE, for Toys, Fancy Goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stationery, &c.

TRICHINOPOLI CIGARS.—Our Extra Fine Java, No. 1, Rs. 3; No. 2, Rs. 2-12; and No. 3, Rs. 2-8. These Cigars are specially Manufactured for us, of the Finest Selected Tobacco. In Flavor they are far Superior than the ordinary Java Cigars, and those appreciate a good Smoke should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—SITUATION in Mercantile House, 14 years' London experience, in office and market work, and 3 years' experience in India; first-class references. Address "F. B.," care of this paper.

LANOWLEE.—TO LET, an unfurnished BUNGALOW. Rent for the Season, Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. C. K. HAWKINS, Lanowlee.

WANTED.—By Englishman and wife Two or Three Furnished Rooms.—Address "C. H.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—By a Practical London Tanner the Management of Tanning or Hide Department, has good direct business in hand, latest improved systems introduced. Address TANNER, care of this paper.

STORM and PUNKAH PROOF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, the largest stock in India. Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, of various sizes. Kerosine Oil Warming Stoves, &c., &c. Lamp Warehouse, R DITMAR, late Theodor Kaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowledge of books and good hand-writing essential. Address "B. 157," care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SITUATION, by a Respectable Young Lady, who would make herself generally useful. Apply to "EVILS," care of Post-Master, Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

TO BE LET.—From 15th April, a BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, comfortably furnished with Billiard-Table and Lawn-Tennis Court. For particulars apply to FRENCH BANK, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, Reay Villa, Murphy Cottage, and Mahableshwar House. Particulars, apply to Mr. CURSETJEE D. SATARAWALA, Pro. Rippon Hotel.

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—The Garbut Hall for the Season. Apply to SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

R. NOWROJEE, DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER, Church Gate Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, M.D., Homœopath, has removed from Apollo Hotel to No. 3, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Watson & Co.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for a GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 1-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Pair of Grey ARABS, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle. Also a Brown Walar Riding HORSE, Trained in the Royal Artillery School, Kirkee. For price, &c. Apply to CHARLES LUMLEY, Mazagon Castle.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent Improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store Yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of mathematical instruments, colour boxes, plotting scales, measuring chains, tapes, levelling staves, set squares, protractors, prismatic compasses, cut trees, waste paper, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MODIKHANA STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administratrix of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Taback, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at and on the west side of Modikhana Street, in the city, and the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 768 and new No. A 5993, together with the dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2 69, street No. 172, and bounded on the east by the Modikhana Street, on the west by the property now or formerly of Maula Chowkoran Kelot Bayrachee Kaka, on the north by Chana Street, and on the south by the property now and formerly of Haji Abdool Nubie Suffer, and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Taback.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardescer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, attorneys for the vendor, in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 21, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

THE London financial quotations to hand this morning show little change. Consols remained at 97⅛, and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. Silver is still quoted through both channels at 42 9-16, but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £67⅜ and £70⅜, respectively. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 84¼ *ex-coupon*. Brazier's Copper is quoted by Reuter at £48 per ton, which shows a recovery of £13 during yesterday, but the quotation is still called nominal.

The General Produce Markets were without change, Wheat and Seeds being quoted for all descriptions at Monday's rates.

There was an easier feeling in Cotton at closing in Liverpool last evening, and the day's Sales only reached 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for May-June and July-August deliveries and 1-32d. down in all other positions.

The Liverpool Wool auction sales opened yesterday with fair spirit, but without quotable change in prices generally, though the first quality of Kandahars afterwards became ½d. lower. 22,000 bales are put forward at these sales.

The Manchester Market had been easier and the quotations usually wired are generally lower. 7lb. Grey Shirtings were 1½d. lower and 8½lb. were a half-penny down; 45in. 9lb. were also ½d. lower, but 54in. 9lb. were unaltered, 39in. Jaconets and 45in. Mulls are quoted as before; but 3lb. and 5½lb. Madapollams were a half-penny lower. 40s. Mule Twist was ¼ lower, at 9d. per lb.

June Futures advanced 3 points in New York, say, to 10·11 cents; but the Spot price was unaltered, at 10½ cents. Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, keep pretty heavy, Monday's figures having been repeated yesterday, while the total to date compares as undernoted with that of the two preceding years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	7,000	13,000
Three days' Receipts	48, 00	20,000	27,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,114,000	5,010,000	5 001,000

The advices from Liverpool and Manchester to hand by wire this morning have met with some response here to-day, and at closing this evening our prices of Cotton showed a general decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, but there has been rather more doing than was the case yesterday, especially in Bengals, of which some 15,000 to 20,000 bales are reported to have been taken at Rs. 176½ to Rs. 193½; but a portion of these was in settlement of contracts for this month's delivery, and the Cotton has not actually changed hands. The remaining purchases have consisted of Broach Ginned, at Rs. 222 to Rs. 222½; a little Julgaum and Dhulia, at Rs. 205 and Rs. 193½, respectively; and a small parcel of old Compta at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has been in limited demand to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired on the basis of our last quotations, at which the market is steady.

SEEDS continue quiet, and transactions have again been on a small scale; but dealers ask the old rates, and we make no change in our previous quotations for any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,270 bales.
Wheat	8,618 cwt.
Linseed	3,838 „
Rapeseed	1,188 „
Gingelly	1,403 „
Ground Nuts	947 „

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are firm, but rates are offering again more freely, particularly for prompt shipment. The Katie (s) just arrived has been taken up by speculators at 28s. 9d. per ton under open charter with option to two ports.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at yesterday's quotations, both ready and forward, but with scarcely anything doing, business being very dull both ways. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 17-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4½d. to 17-32d	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 19-32d	„
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 23-32d	„
Francs do.	... 1·76½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but rather firmer for Money, though not for Account. The cash rate for Fours has improved to 98⅜, at which the market closed; but for the 30th instant the rate is still 98½, though there have been buyers at the quotation, while for the 30th April there have been Sellers at 98 13-16. For the other denomination 102¾ to 103 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has continued in somewhat improved enquiry, and in nearly every case where there has been any movement, it has been in favour of holders of this property. Coorla Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, say, to Rs. 620, and the following are all Rs. 5 higher:—Framji Petit, at Rs. 635; Hindustan, at Rs. 775; Indian Manufacturing, at Rs. 1,115; Khatao Mucconji, at Rs. 740; and Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,250; Oriental are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 460. Sholapore are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,325; and Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 1,630. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 425. Bombay Fire are Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 1,020; and Prince of Wales Fire Rs. 100, at Rs. 1,900. Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 down, at Rs. 20 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	195 / 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	70
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		90	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	20
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	90	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	100
Napier Foundry and Mf'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	230
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	900	1000	Rs. 19	355
Royal Flour Mills	2, 00	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1310
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100		Rs. 19	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STIVEN—March 20, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of John Stiven, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—March 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain M C Barton, R E, of a daughter.
BECHER—March 13, at Simla, the wife of A R Becher, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURNELL—SCOTT—March 12, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev A Wentworth Wiggins, B A, Thomas George, son of the late Capt John Burnell, Assistant Commissary Genl, to Georgeanna Jameison, daughter of G J Scott, Esq., of Bayview House, Aberdeen, late of Calcutta.

DEATH.

WOOD—March 7, at Sibi, of bronchitis, John Oliver William, the infant son of F G Wood, Traffic Department, aged 2 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889.

THE brief discussion which attended upon the introduction by Sir Raymond West of the Village Sanitation Bill illustrated in a notable way the inadequacy of our Legislative Councils as at present constituted to the task allotted them. The project before the Council was one directly and closely affecting popular interests, and it will be dependent for its success upon popular approval and popular co-operation, and yet, although the project has been before the public for many weeks, no attempt was made in the discussion to indicate or even to estimate the spirit in which it is likely to be received by the people who will be affected by it. One of the two non-official legislators who thought it necessary to offer an observation on the subject had nothing more informing to say than that the people of the Indian villages would think all the better of sanitation if they were not asked to pay for it. The other, who spoke with an intimate knowledge of Gujarat, was almost equally silent as to the view which the public of the villages are likely to take of the measure. Fuller and more detailed discussion will doubtless arise upon the Bill when it passes into committee. But even then it may be doubted if the Council will be able to avoid that legislating in the dark which is the baneful attendant upon the operations of the Councils as now constituted. How far any enlargement of these bodies that the National Congress has dreamed of, or that the Imperial Government would consider it prudent to conceive, would remedy the evil is a question quite open to discussion. The India of the Universities, of the professions of the Sabhas, the India of the municipalities and the presidency towns, may be easily represented. But the India of the villages, which means even something more than the vast majority of the population, how and by whom is that to be represented? We shall be told in a phrase that was once familiar in political controversy at home that the villagers would enjoy "virtual representation" through the instrumentality of the pleaders, the journalists, and the traders who might find their way into the Legislative Councils of the future. This may be so, though we doubt it, and the probabilities seem to be that the villager must for some time to come be the subject of a benevolent despotism divided between an administration and a legislature of whom it will be difficult to say which is the better acquainted with his wants and the more in sympathy with his aspirations.

By whomsoever a Bill like that introduced on Monday were passed it would necessarily be an experiment, and no one seems to be more conscious of this than its author. Sir Raymond West's historical introduction showed clearly enough that, so far as practical measures were concerned, rural sanitation is almost a new enterprise. In their recent resolution on the sanitary improvement of towns and villages the Government of India make clear distinction between urban and rural India. They acknowledge that among the village population the sense of the need for sanitary reform is but little, if at all, more developed than it was when the Royal Commission reported a quarter of a century ago. A sanitary opinion in the villages has yet to be created. In the towns themselves, despite many clear marks of improvement, a good deal has yet to be done in that regard. In one of the Gujarat towns a few months since a well-to-do Municipal Councillor supported a plea for economy in the expenditure for some projected waterworks by tendering the information that for his part half a gallon of water a day would suffice for all the purposes of potation and ablution. At Benares too a municipal councillor apologised for the disgracefully insanitary condition of that holy city by the explanation that there was no need to make the place particularly healthy, as people went there on purpose to die. While pearls of sanitary science are thus dropped around the tables of municipal wisdom, we must not expect the villages to be ready for great things in the matter of sanitary reforms. Truths which to the rest of the world seem axiomatic strike the Indian villager as revelations not all of which can be taken on trust. So obvious a truth as that the pollution of drinking water endangers health is still beyond the comprehension of the majority of the Indian people. Caste alone is in their view the only channel of pollution, and cholera, small-pox, and other deadly diseases are more effectually warded off by propitiating the gods than by the avoidance of physical defilement. Having regard, therefore, to the material upon which sanitary legislation for the Indian villages has to work, we can well understand why the Bombay Government have been careful not to attempt too much. Simpler machinery than that provided in this Bill it would have been impossible to devise. The Bill stops a good deal short of an absolute confession of the inutility of existing village agencies. Where a village is reasonably clean, or where the district authorities have been able to persuade the inhabitants to put their roads and houses in order, the provisions of the Bill will not be applied. Where the village remains in an insanitary state, the Collector will be empowered to endow it with a sanitary committee nominated by himself. The villages, therefore, are not to be raised at once to the full stature of self-governing committees. Annual elections to the sanitary committee are not yet to be made incidents of village life. The hesitation which Government have shown in this regard may be disappointing, but it is natural. Village society has a way of grouping itself into factions, and Sir Raymond West would be answerable for a good deal if in endowing villages with an elective institution of this kind he were to put a new weapon of offence into the hands of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines of Badgaum and Jatpur. One of the two gentlemen who have submitted representations on the Bill, our correspondent, Mr. P. R. Desai, has laid stress upon the sectional animosities which pervade Indian village society, and his suggestion that the powers proposed to be given under the Bill might be used by the people of one faction for doing an ill-turn to those of the other, indicates a risk which it may be necessary to guard against. It is conceivable that in many cases the motive by which the provisions of the Bill are set at work will be something very different from sanitary enthusiasm. The village committees will be not only in a very humble way sanitary administrators, they will also perform the necessarily inquisitorial function of sanitary inspectors. The zealous committee man will be expected to report upon the lâches of his neighbour, and it will not always be a devotion to Hygeia that will move him thereto.

We must all hope, nevertheless, that it will be found possible to keep the highways of our villages clean, and to protect their tanks and water-supply against pollution, without at the same time adding to the elements of discord which already exist in rural communities. The financial aspect of the scheme is thus far almost the only one that has been subjected to criticism. The proposition has been made that the villages of the Deccan and the Konkan are too poor to keep themselves clean, or at all events too poor to undertake any sanitary measures which will cost money. Mr. Behechardas appears to think that it would be better that the financial burdens arising out of the new law should be borne by the local fund of the district instead of the village itself. The danger of this method would be that villages which had already spent money upon their own sanitation would have to contribute through the local fund cess to the sanitation of others. There is a clear advantage in allowing the village to see for itself near at hand the results of any small sacrifice that it may have made. The Act is to be worked by the villages, and there will be many advantages in leaving the provision of such small expense as may be incurred in working it to the villagers themselves. We doubt, however, if there is much need at present to give prominence to the financial side of the question. Some of the intentions of the Bill—and these not the least useful—can be achieved with very little expenditure. The main function of the sanitary committee will be to see that certain rules, drafted by the Government themselves, are carried out. In the land of the panchayet this function should be neither a difficult nor a costly one. It costs nothing to obey prohibitions against the fouling of tanks; to insure that village officers, who are already paid by the community, do their work efficiently instead of badly; to insist that refuse shall not be allowed to contaminate dwelling-houses and their precincts, and that bodies shall not be burned on river banks above the source of the village water-supply. If due regard be had to the sufficiently wide area within which sanitation can be enforced in a village without any appreciable expenditure one of the grounds on which there seems a disposition to criticise the Bill will appear to be untenable.

THE price of copper, which on Tuesday went down from £65 a ton, at which it was sold on Monday, to £39 and even to £35, yesterday went up to £49 for sheet copper—the sheets out of which kitchen utensils are made. This would indicate the price of ordinary copper as £45 per ton. The Syndicate holds most of the brazier's copper, and it is not likely to put more of it on the market than can be helped at a price which must involve heavy loss, seeing that the Société des Métaux has contracted with several mines for their produce for a year in advance at £70 per ton. It may, therefore, be taken that copper has recovered from the panic quotation of Tuesday to the extent of £10 per ton. This justifies our anticipation that the Syndicate and the great capitalists behind it would not acquiesce in any such price as £35. The partial recovery has been perceptible also in other directions. The position of the Comptoir d'Escompte is stated to be improved, the arrangements made for strengthening its hands having come into operation. Transactions in India have been carried through which were for a moment deferred. There is some ground for calculating that while the price of copper will probably oscillate for some time it will not again touch so low a figure as that reached on Tuesday. The normal price of the metal before the undue depression which suggested the hazardous expedient of a Syndicate to "boom" it, and prevent the closing of certain of the mines, stood at £47 per ton—the figure approached yesterday on the first recovery from the collapse. The shortness of stocks in the hands of the workers will ensure the consumption of many thousand tons of the supplies hitherto held back by the Syndicate, if they come into the market at any great reduction in the price. This will absorb a good deal of copper and keep the price from falling again much below £47. But even at this figure every ton paid for by the Syndicate at the rate of £70 makes a loss of £23 per ton. This, spread over 130,000 tons, now or lately held, spells ruin, but below this abyss there are the contracts for a year's delivery, which make the future very dismal for the copper ring.

THE Government of Bombay have forwarded to the various departments a letter from the Government of India referring to the fact that in some parts of the country officials have, without the consent of their superior, collected subscriptions for the promotion of objects of a political character. The Government of India express their opinion that the practice is highly inexpedient, as great abuses and misconceptions may arise from such action, or from any indiscretion on the part of Government officials, between the public and private aspect of whose acts people do not always discriminate. They therefore call the attention of the local Governments to the necessity of taking such steps as will effectually put a stop to the participation by public servants in the collection of subscriptions intended to promote political purposes of any kind whatever. The letter will naturally be interpreted as aimed at persons in Government employment who have exerted themselves in raising money for the Congress. Thus regarded, it will be understood as re-affirming the principle of neutrality which the Government of India desire to exercise in relation to that organization—a principle which was as scrupulously observed in certain communications which are understood to have been informally made by Government to native Princes who subscribed to Sir Syed Ahmed's cause as it now is in this discouragement of Government servants who have given help on the other side.

THE Report of the Crawford Commission, with the papers connected therewith and Mr. Crawford's memorial asking for a copy of the Report to be communicated to him confidentially, was received at the India Office on Monday. Sir John Gorst, interrogated again, doubtless by Mr. Baumann, stated that the case would be dealt with promptly, so far as may be consistent with the due deliberation which the important issues demand. Whether this answer will be regarded as "monstrous" and "cruel" remains to be seen. It is in effect precisely the answer that was given in Bombay pending the consideration of the case by the Bombay Government before transmitting it to the Secretary of State. The Under-Secretary, in reply to a question addressed to him before the papers in the case had arrived in London, stated that it was for the Government of Bombay under the Act to form an opinion on the materials furnished by the Commission, which, he reminded Mr. Baumann, had to inquire into the facts and not to try the accused. The opinion of the local Government can, however, be set aside by the Secretary of State if he thinks fit. That course was taken in the last case of the kind sent to the India Office from this Presidency. Whatever decision Lord Cross may arrive at, it is to be hoped that it will be arrived at soon, and that the Report with the opinion thereon of the Bombay Government may be published in a Blue-Book.

MUCH regret is felt in Bombay at the receipt of news of the death of Mr. T. F. Punnett at Port Said on Sunday last. He proceeded on the voyage home on the 8th inst, much prostrated by fever. Mr. Punnett was an old resident of Bombay, long and favourably known in connection with all important public movements. He was many years ago the accountant of the late Commercial Bank, and on its being wound up, was appointed its liquidator by the High Court of Chancery. Latterly he started his own firm as merchants, and had been doing good business in Bombay.

THE Municipal Standing Committee at its weekly meeting yesterday considered a letter from Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he had again fallen ill, and that his medical adviser, Dr. Hunter, had told him that his return to India in July next, on the expiration of the period of his leave, was quite out of the question. Mr. Walton, therefore, asked for six months' extension of his leave. The Municipal Commissioner suggested that Mr. Walton's application might be granted, and that the question of the nature of his leave be deferred till the next meeting, when the Commissioner said he would submit his opinion on the question after having looked up the leave rules. The Committee granted the leave in the manner suggested by the Commissioner.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences on the 10th proximo.

THE Viceroy's party leaving Calcutta on the 2nd of April will consist of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord William Beresford, Colonel Ardagh, Dr. Fenn, Captain and Lady Streatfield, and Captains Harbord and Pakenham.

THE Lahore paper says it is in possession of information which shows, beyond all doubt, that the Kashmir letters now in the Resident's possession did not come either from the Dewan Luchman Das or any official of the Kashmir State. They came nevertheless, from a trustworthy source. They were all written since the Maharaja's accession, and are, therefore, not those of which the Dewan had cognisance.

INFORMATION from Swat shows that more interribal fighting has taken place on the 8th and 9th March, at Chaharbagh in Bar Swat. An old enmity has existed between the tribes there. On this occasion some 18 men were killed and wounded.

AN Army Circular has been issued containing provisional regulations for Volunteer Reserves all over the country. Soldiers in civil employ, policemen, European and Eurasian, and pensioners of the regular army may be enrolled. No volunteer of an active corps shall be transferred to the Reserve without permission of his Commandant, unless he is 35 years of age and an efficient volunteer. All reservists will be subject to the prov

TELEGRAMS.

THE COPPER CRISIS.

PARTIAL RECOVERY IN THE PRICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

There has been a partial recovery to-day in the price of copper. Sheet copper, principally held by the Syndicate, is quoted at £49. Holders of the Syndicate's warrants are not desirous of forcing sales at a figure which would involve greater loss. There is a prospect of a further rally. The Comptoir d'Escompte is firmer, and confidence is strengthening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUSPENSION OF THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The copper of the Paris Société des Métaux (Copper Syndicate) has declined to £40 per ton. A report is current that the Syndicate has suspended payment.

THE PAPERS IN THE CRAWFORD CASE.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Gorst (Under-Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said that the papers in connection with the Crawford Case, including a memorial from Mr. Arthur Crawford, had only come to hand yesterday, and would be dealt with with the utmost promptitude consistent with the due deliberation of the important issues involved.

Lord Cross, he said, was of opinion that to make any statement at present in Parliament in reference to the case would be injurious to the Service.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at the War Office.

THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH'S HEALTH.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is overworked, and has been advised by his doctors to rest from his Parliamentary duties.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACTS.

Sir John Gorst (Under-Secretary for India), replying to a question in the Commons, said that the report of the Government on the Factory Acts had been despatched to India by the mail of the 8th instant.

THREATENED RUPTURE WITH MOROCCO.

Sir James Fergusson (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question, said that some of the ships of the Channel Squadron had been despatched to Tangiers in consequence of a serious misunderstanding that had arisen between Great Britain and Morocco, and which had not yet been settled. Sir James said that satisfaction was especially required for the murder at Cape Juby of a British subject by the Sultan's soldiers, who had refused to allow the repairs to the Submarine Cable to be effected.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. this evening.

SCARCITY AT GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

Latest reports from Ganjam district show there has been no rain; the dry crops have been injured; fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail. 14,000 persons have been engaged on the relief works.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS, &c.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 20.

H. E. the Governor and staff left for Ooty to-day.

H. H. the Rajah of Puducotta also left for his State.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The Madras Fine Arts Society has been dissolved, as the Government have deprived the Society of the use of the College Hall.

THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH, P. W. D.

A committee is now inquiring into the working of the accounts branch of the Public Works Department of Madras.

DETAILS FOR RANGOON.

The s.s. Canning with a few details left for Rangoon to-day.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

The bridge over the Indus at Sakkur, which is to be opened on the 27th instant, will be christened the Lansdowne, not the Reay, Bridge, as has been announced.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

The Budget Statement is now complete and is being circulated among the members of the Council. It will be presented, as previously announced, on the 27th instant.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

The Amban, who is now at Rinchagong, has intimated his intention of returning to Sikkim with the view to re-opening negotiations.

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

The Government of India has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State regarding the new arrangements for fixing the rate of pay and remittances of British troops in India, a variation of a half-penny in the rupee making a difference of seven lakhs in the year to the Indian Exchequer.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill amending the Sea Customs Act and the Tariff Act will be passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran (extra) arrived here from Bombay to-day at 8 a.m.

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

H. M. S. Orontes from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
6½ lbs. Shirtings	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼ ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 9-16

MR. SPENCER'S ASCENT AND DISAPPEARANCE.

Our Calcutta correspondent, telegraphing at half-past six o'clock last evening, said: "Mr. Spencer has descended safely. He landed last night at Port Canning, close to Calcutta. Beyond a good deal of exhaustion he is fortunately none the worse for his adventure. This was Mr. Spencer's 98th balloon ascent."

Late last night our correspondent wired: "My information is incorrect. Mr. Spencer's safe descent is contradicted."

Mr. Mehta, Mr. Spencer's partner in his tour through India telegraphing in reply to an enquiry from his brother in Bombay last evening, says: "Mr. Spencer ascended yesterday without the parachute for reasons unknown to me. No news of him or balloon as yet. The Calcutta public are very sorry, and every effort is being made by the police and other gentlemen and myself."

From this it is to be feared, therefore, that Mr. Spencer has been carried to some point beyond easy communication with Calcutta, if he has not lost his life.

PROGRAMME OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

March 23rd.—Saturday, Leave in H. M. I. M. S. Dalhouse, at 11 p.m.
„ 24th Sunday, at sea.
„ 25th Monday, at sea.
„ 26th Tuesday, Arrive Karachi about 5 a.m., Leave at 5 p.m., by special train.
„ 27th Wednesday, arrive Sukkur 7 a.m. Bridge Ceremony 8-30 a.m., leave for Quetta in the evening by Hurnai route.
„ 28th Thursday, arrive Quetta about 6 p.m.
„ 29th Friday, } Stop.
„ 30th Saturday, }
„ 31st Sunday, }
April 1st.—Monday, Leave *viâ* Bolan route.
„ 2nd Tuesday. Arrive Karachi, 3 p.m.
„ 3rd Wednesday. Stop.
„ 4th Thursday. Leave 8 a.m.
„ 5th Friday, at sea.
„ 6th Saturday. Arrive Bombay.

The above programme is subject to modification, and the hours mentioned are approximate.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mr. A. B. Sangster, of the 4th Rifles, won the Single Championship on Friday, beating Mr. A. K. Oliver in the final by 2 sets to 1. The first set was an easy victory for Mr. Sangster, the score standing at 6 to 1; but the second and third sets were fought out to the bitter end and some fine play was witnessed. Mr. Oliver secured the second set after the score had been called 5 all. In the third set Mr. Sangster started well, winning three games right off, but Mr. Oliver soon equalised matters; however, Mr. Sangster was not to be denied, and playing in great form eventually won the odd set by 6 to 4. The play all round was very good indeed.

DOUBLES.

Last evening the final was played off between Mr. A. B. Sangster and Mr. A. E. Barton *vs.* Mr. E. F. Nicholson and Mr. W. Murray, and resulted in a win for the Military by 6 to 4 and 6 to 3. A much closer finish was expected, as Mr. Nicholson had been playing against some of the first class players in England last season, and great things were expected of him. He failed, however, to come off on the occasion, being probably out of practice. Mr. Sangster played in brilliant style, and the way he placed his volleys was quite in championship form. He has played most brilliantly all through the season, winning the Marryat Challenge Cup for the second time, the West of India Championship Cup for "Singles," and now in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Barton, the "Doubles" Cup also. Thus ends the Lawn-Tennis Tournament for this season. It was expected that the very handsome prizes would have attracted some of the best players from the mofussil, and it is to be hoped they may be able to compete next year.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, March 19.—The barometer has fallen generally by small amounts. The changes are somewhat irregular, but less so than yesterday. There were many local duststorms and thunderstorms yesterday in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Western districts of the North-West Provinces, hence a large reduction of temperature over the whole of Upper and Central India, where the temperature now is below normal. The temperature was most excessive yesterday in Bengal, where it was five degrees above normal. Skies have cleared generally in the North-West Provinces, Behar, Rajputana, and Central India, but are much clouded in the Punjab. Rain in Assam and Sibsagar, two inches, Jeypore two-thirds of an inch, Ajmere, Delhi, and Sirsa one-third of an inch. Cochin received one inch. Weather continues very slightly disturbed in Northern India.

Simla, March 20.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of Indian. The fall is brisk in the Punjab and also in Bengal; the latter brings into greater prominence the depression in North Behar and Bengal. The winds are now cyclonic in direction, and southerly winds on the coast and easterly winds at Dhubri and Darjeeling are blowing strongly. The skies are clouded in North Bengal and Assam, and rain has fallen. Assam and Sibsagar report an inch. There is much cloud in South Deccan and Madras at present. The temperature is increasing again in Northern and Central India. It was most excessive yesterday in Bengal and Assam, where it was four degrees above normal. The weather is unsettled in North Bengal and Assam, and local storms are probable.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to a query put by "Church Member" in your issue of to-day's date, I beg to inform him that the Cathedral clergy are answerable for the weekly announcement of the Cathedral services. If he were to read the church notices detailed in your paper every Saturday, he would know that there is a service in the Cathedral every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Your correspondent is apparently ignorant of the difference between Sunday and "Sabbath."—Yours, &c.,

March 20. ANOTHER CHURCH MEMBER.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, MARCH 19.

The further hearing of the charges against the guards Neill, Spinks, Myles, and Stirling was proceeded with yesterday. Mr. Frere appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Chintamon Bapuji, Pleader, for accused Miles and Spinks.

Mr. Chintamon applied for a postponement, which Mr. Walker declined to grant, as the case had already been postponed twice.

Vithul Balcrustna was then examined by Mr. Frere and said: I am luggage clerk at Budneira. I live at Budneira. On the 8th August last I prepared a fresh summary of luggage at Budneira. This is the summary I prepared. By mistake I put "Nandora" instead of "Madras." It was in respect of Dr. Hume's property. It was sent by No. 56 up train, and the luggage number was 31. There was some enquiry made afterwards about the mistake.

Cross-examined: Through luggage is generally put in the road van. I do not know whether the owner had marked the box to Madras. The packages are disposed of after comparing the label and the summary. The package was labelled "Madras."

By the Court: I made a mistake in the way-bill; I read, "Nandora" instead of "Madras."

Robert Kay, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I am guard to the G. I. P. Railway; I live at Bhosawal. I was guard of No. 56 up train, Budneira to Bhosawal, on the 8th August last. This is my signature for the package from Amraoti to Nandura. I do not remember what the package consisted of. I remember delivering luggage at Nandura on that day. I do not remember particularly how many. They were in good condition when they were delivered. This is the station-master's signature. Some enquiries were made about the mistake and I gave an explanation. This is the explanation put in.

Cross-examined: The package was put in my brake van from Budneira to Nandura, I examined the luggage when I took it over. At Budneira I noticed the words illegible. I do not quite remember my informing the luggage clerk about it. Only one package is booked to Nandura by this summary. All through luggage is put in a separate road van.

Kashinath Ganesh, examined by Mr. Frere: I am station-master at Nandura. I was day station-master on the 9th August last, when a portmanteau was taken out at Nandura by mistake. It belonged to Dr. Hume. I received a telegram from Budneira station-master. In consequence of that I sent it by No. 46 up train. Miles was the second guard. I went to the brake van and told Miles that I had a packet for Madras. He said put it in the brake. My hamals put it in the brake. It was in good condition when it was put in. I don't recollect who was the first guard.

Cross-examined: I received the telegram at 2 in the afternoon. I have entered this parcel in the summary; it ought to have been put in the through road van. The guard told me to put it in his own brake van. I did not ask the guard. I did not enquire whether the road van was full. When I received the telegram I knew the parcel was booked to Madras.

Dr. Thomas Hume, examined by Mr. Frere: I am a Surgeon-Major and I live at Bangalore. On the evening of the 8th August last I went from Amraoti to Madras. I had one portmanteau which I had labelled to Madras; it was in charge of the guard. The train left Amraoti somewhere about 8 in the evening. I changed at Manmar and happened to go and look for my luggage, but it could not be found. I telegraphed to make enquiries and continued my journey. I received my portmanteau the next day. I looked into my box and found the contents of the box had been tampered with. I found missing a dress-coat, waist-coat, and ulster, and other articles.

These are the complaints written by me to the Railway authorities. I identify these clothes as mine.

Cross-examined: There are no identifying marks on these clothes; my tailor's name is cut off. The portmanteau was all right. The lock was all right.

By the Court: I don't remember whether there were papers in the pocket. My name was printed in white letters on the portmanteau.

Mrs. Nelson called, deposed: I live at Byculla. I was living at Bhosawal from April to September. I knew Miles and Spinks. I saw them on friendly terms. I stopped going there from August. I used to go once or twice a week. I remember Miles living at Bhosawal in July. I saw him off. Spinks did not see him off. Spinks came to see Mrs. D'Souza off. April to August there was no quarrel.

Cross-examined: By friendly terms I mean on speaking terms. I don't keep a diary. Last time I saw all together in Miles' house. I had put up in Bhosawal at a friend's house. At two or three friends. I was not in the same block as Miles and Spinks were putting up. I was in Bhosawal. I don't know who gave Mrs. Miles in marriage to Mr. Miles.

Papaya Ramaswami said: I am a butler and live at Bhosawal. Last year I was Miles' servant. It was four months before Miles went on leave. Spinks used to visit Miles. He used to come constantly. My master used to visit Spinks's house. They continued this till Miles went on leave.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chintamon: I did not go to Spinks's house with Miles. I do not know why Spinks used to come. He used to come to have a talk. I can't say approximately how many times he used to come to Miles during a month. Other Sahebs used to come to talk.

Re-examined by Mr. Frere: Spinks lived next to Miles.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Spinks, called and examined by the Court, said: I am 27, a Guard, and live at Bhosawal. I know nothing of the box or its contents, stolen property, being found in Mr. and Mrs. DeSouza's house; they wish to get rid of the blame.

Miles, called and examined by the Court said: I am 24, a guard, and live at Bhosawal. I am perfectly innocent of all things urged against me before you. Spinks would be the last man to make me his confidant. He was never on friendly terms with me.

Sterling, called by the Court and examined, said: I thought I was liable for the whole sum of Rs. 190, because I signed the Marwaree's book. Ramcurn afterwards said the ornaments were worth only Rs.130. Ramcurn took my signature as I asked him for Rs. 100 first. Without my signature Ramcurn would not have advanced the sum. I can't tell whether the ornaments were worth Rs. 190. I don't remember what value was put in Ramcurn's receipt.

Ramcurn, called and examined by the Court, said: Neill was security. Sterling received Rs. 100. The ornament pledged was worth. 175. I would not have advanced to Neill Rs. 190 upon the ornament as it was of less value. I have not stated in the receipt the value of the ornament.

The Magistrate then wished to hear Mr. Frere as to whether the case made out against Sterling came within section 414, and signified that he was satisfied that guilty knowledge of Sterling was made out.

Mr. Frere referred to section 414 and the note to the section, pointing out that the evidence showed that Sterling had assisted Neill to dispose of the ornaments in two ways, *viz.*, he had brought him. (Neill) to the Marwaree on the occasion and requested Neill to bring the ornament with him, and thus it was through Sterling's instrumentality that the transaction *viz:* the pledge, was brought about; and, secondly, that Sterling had signed the Marwaree's book for the loan, and both Sterling and the Marwaree say that without Sterling's signature the loan would not have been granted. It has thus been shown in two ways that this transaction could not have taken place without Sterling, and Mr. Frere submitted that this was sufficient to bring the case under section 414. Mr. Frere then addressed the Court as to Dr. Hume's case, and submitted that against Spinks the charge of receiving and being in possession of the stolen articles was satisfactorily proved, but admitted that the charge against Miles was on a different footing from any of the other cases. The evidence showed that Miles was the guard in charge of the luggage for a part of the journey when the articles were stolen, and Spinks was the first guard, and that in the ordinary course no luggage could be touched by the first guard without the knowledge of the second guard. The evidence also showed that Spinks, who was a near connection of Miles, and living close to him, was in possession of the stolen articles, and the question was whether the Court would from these two facts, which were proved, come to the conclusion that the articles were stolen while Miles was in charge of them, and could not have been stolen by Spinks without Miles's connivance.

The Court then committed Neill in the following cases. Mana case, Franck's case, Motiram Nanekram's case, Fazul Hoossein's case; Spinks and Sterling in Fazul Hoossein's case. Spinks in Francks case, Motiram's Nanekram's case, and Dr. Hume's case.

Miles was discharged.

A New York telegram, dated February 25 says:—An extraordinary tragedy is reported from Belmont, a small town in Montana. A boy, while teasing a cat, conceived the idea that it would be great fun to set it on fire. He applied a match and the fur instantly blazed up. The tortured and frightened animal rushed about the house, setting fire to curtains and other inflammable things which came in its way until at length the whole house was in a blaze. The youthful miscreant himself managed to escape, but three of his little brothers and sisters were burnt to cinders.

THE KATTIAWAR VAKILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am delighted to observe that the press and the public with one voice approve of the proposal of the Bombay Government for the abolition of the institution of vakils peculiar to the Province of Kattiawar. Speaking from experience, I think the vakils do no good to the State whatever; they simply accompany the Political Agents or their assistants on tour, and live in a lordly style at the expense of the State. As far as I understand, their duty is to drop into the post every evening a long letter containing the gup and gossip of the Agency, and to inform the Chief whether the *saheb* is *khush* or not *khush*. The vakils are generally supposed to be of the Dewan's party, which, with the assistance of the former, keeps the Chief under its thumb. Your readers might be aware of the famous case of forgery in Kattiawar some few years back, in which certain vakils were implicated and severely punished by Mr. Candy, the then Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent. The prevailing opinion among the people at present is that the institution of the so called vakils is a source of *khatpat* in Kattiawar, and the sooner it is abolished the better. If the States wish to retain the services of the vakils with themselves, I would humbly advise them to employ them as bards, for whose profession the vakils are well fitted. I must here acquaint your readers that there are no vakils in Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha, except in the latter, one for Idar State. This, I submit, must also be abolished.—Yours, &c.,

Guzerat, 18th March. D. D.

THE WILSON COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Your special correspondent, who described the new Wilson College some time ago in your paper, as well as the *Bombay Guardian*, seriously erred when they asserted that Dr. Wilson opened his college only when he got disheartened by the opposition he met with as a pure evangelist, and that he ceased in the latter part of his life from direct missionary work. He was actually sent out from Scotland to found an educational institution on the model of that of Dr. Duff at Calcutta, though he departed widely on some points from the methods of the great educational missionary. He united vernacular work with English, educational with evangelistic, and while he taught in the school secular as well as religious subjects most energetically and ably, he applied himself most assiduously to the carrying on of controversies with Brahman Pandits, Parsi Dastars, and Mahomedan Moulvis, the results of which are embodied in bulky volumes which have always been regarded as valuable polemic literature. He itinerated very extensively, and his missionary journeys led to the founding of missions, not only in the vicinity of Bombay, but in distant provinces, such as Nagpore and Rajpootana. He trained up ministers of the Gospel, some of whom have distinguished themselves in this country and England as messengers of salvation, while his pastoral services were widely appreciated. He did not feel shy to preach in the streets of Bombay, and when touring in the districts, delighted to gather round him the rustics and wild mountaineers to hear from his lips the Gospel story. He never carried about with him any tents or such adjuncts, but spent his nights in the Hindu temple or on the verandah of a hospitable patel. And his home was the resort of all classes of people, who went to him not only for worldly advantage, but for reading the Bible and for prayer. His Wednesday meetings for Bible-reading were a permanent institution, to which not only European ladies and gentlemen went, but natives, Christian and non-Christian. There was no distinction of caste or rank made on such occasions; all sat round the table and read and listened to the exposition. And the pariah that serves the Englishman in various capacities was not neglected by Dr. Wilson. He had classes or meetings for him also; and the last time that the Rev. Mr. Bowen saw him on a Sunday before he had been laid up, he was found sitting in the back verandah of his house with his Marathi Bible on his knees, reading to a number of pariahs sitting round him in close proximity, and drinking in the words of life as they flowed from lips that had never spoken an unkind word to or of the natives of India. If these things are not an indication and proof of faith in his mission, then what else can be? Possibly he was not very sentimental; he could not excite himself and speak at white-heat; but his considerate pleadings for Christ were the genuine effusions of a heart rationally loyal to Him, and were enforced by the evidence of a noble and loving life. If his college is not really now what it was in his time—if it is barren in spiritual results—it is wrong to condemn him for it. I would earnestly request the critics of Dr. Wilson to read the *Autobiography* of the Rev. Baba Padmanji, or its review in the December number of the *Christian College Magazine*, for an account of the old days of the college. If any friends would contribute Rs. 30, I would get 300 copies of the latter (the Review) reprinted for circulation.

At the same time, it would be fair to ask the critics what agency they would substitute for the educational institutions that the higher classes of the natives might be reached. It would be unwise to neglect any class of people, whether high or low, and what should we do for acting upon the Parsees, Prabhus, Brahmans, and others? What are our non-educational missionaries doing for them? The Americans are hardly doing anything except publishing their *Dnyanodaya*; Mr. Wann, of the Scottish Mission, has as yet commenced nothing; and the English Church, Mr. Tisdale, who made a great noise when he first came to Bombay about the permanent establishment of Sunday lectures or addresses after the fashion of the Punjab missionaries, is mute on the heights of Malabar Hill, far away from the haunts of the vulgar natives. If the schools were abolished, the work of evangelisation would be terminated for ever, and an atheistic science and philosophy would monopolise India. In the midst of the mighty agencies that are at work tending to atheism and worldliness, the existence of Christian schools and colleges managed by a staff of highly trained educationists must be regarded as a great blessing. Of course, it is not wise that these highly educated men should exclusively confine their labours to the narrow circle of professorial duties: they should ever feel that they are missionaries first and last and always, and that their professorial duties are but a subordinate part of legitimate missionary work, and they should, therefore, be seen pleading the Saviour's cause in the street and the bazaar, in the houses of the natives, and at their social or religious gatherings. It is painful that Bombay should not have a single regular service for educated natives, whether in English or the native languages, when the Prarthana-Samajists have one or two of their own. Instead of devoting a single hour to ministrations to European Christians, the missionaries should devote all their time to natives; and surely extemporaneous addresses of scholars whose hearts are ablaze cannot but attract and captivate willing and ardent listeners; and if these men have no success in this way, they should consider themselves as men who have mistaken their calling, and set sail at once for their father-land. This is a wide subject, and cannot be fully discussed in the space of a single communication.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1889.

8-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns, 250 and 263.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this evening at Bandora at half-past-eight on the lower-floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Revd. J. Forgan will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

A writer in a Calcutta paper says:—"The European public are not aware of a ludicrous custom still followed in Hindu households of Bengal. The last day of Falgoon, that fell on the 12th instant, was observed in worshipping Ghantoo, the god of itches and the diseases of the skin which afflict the natives. Very early on the morning of this day the mistresses of the families, changing their nocturnal attires, put a useless, black earthen vessel outside the threshold of their back doors, with a handful of rice and *masoor dal*, four cowries, and a piece of rag smeared with turmeric. Wild flowers appearing in this season—called *Ghantoo fool*—are offered in worship. The young boys of the families stand in a semi-circle before the mistresses, with cudgels in their hands. When the conches are sounded by the female worshippers as the signal of the poojah being over, the boys break the vessels into atoms. The mirthful children, in their anxiety to strike the first blow, sometimes break the fingers and hands of the matrons. The piece of rag is preserved over the doors of the houses in the zenana. In the evening of the day the boys of the lower orders of the villages sing the songs of the occasion in chorus from door to door for pice."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Messrs. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Edwin Richard Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Col. C. L. G. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naoroji Beramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Lieut-Col. A. B. Portman, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, and Shivji Dharmaji.

NEW STANDARD MEASURES.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved a resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction, as applied for by the Commissioner, a further expenditure of Rs. 1,500 to provide new standard measures in lieu of some of those received from the Commissioner of Police, and returned to him as they were quite useless for the purpose of verification. These weights and measures were under the old Act kept by the Commissioner of Police; but under the new Act, they they were to be with the Municipal Commissioner. As Mr. Ollivant found that they were unreliable for purposes of verification, he had very properly sent them back.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal was carried unanimously.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following resolutions of the Standing Committee was on the agenda paper:—"That with reference to their Resolution, dated 26th November 1888, the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee approve the proposals contained in the letter, dated 20th February 1889, from the Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary, for improving the Victoria Gardens, and retaining on improved principles the zoological collection therein, and that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, it is desirable that the question as to the amounts which should be charged for admission, and the days on which admission be charged for, should be left for consideration by the Corporation. That in the event of the Corporation approving of the general scheme, the Standing Committee will supplement this report with the Commissioner's estimates of the cost of the various improvements suggested, but that meanwhile they recommend the general proposals for adoption by the Corporation."

Mr. Dosabhoy said that Mr. Ollivant had submitted a valuable report on the re-organization and improvement of the Victoria Gardens, and there was no doubt that the Councillors must have read it with great interest. The subject was very important, and as the existence of the present Corporation would terminate at the end of this month, it would be advisable to leave the consideration of the question in the hands of the new Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy accordingly moved that the consideration of the subject be left over for disposal by the new Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee did not understand why the subject should be left for the new Corporation to decide. Was it that the existing Corporation was incompetent to come to a decision? (Hear, hear.) He moved an amendment that the consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee be at once proceeded with.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee.

Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Duxbury opposed the amendment, saying that the subject was very important, and that the present Corporation would not be able to dispose it of before the term of its existence was over.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was carried by a large majority.

EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Dosabhoy proposed that, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter, dated 27th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction a special grant of Rs. 6,000 out of surplus cash balance, to meet the expenses of the general elections, viz., advertising, printing, and stationery, Rs. 3,000; stores, labour, erection of polling booths, &c., Rs. 1,900; allowances to polling officers, Rs. 800." Mr. Dosabhoy thought that it was, perhaps, fair that the candidates should be made to pay for the erection of polling booths. (Laughter.)

The proposition having been duly seconded was carried unanimously.

COST OF PRINTING.

Mr. Dosabhoy proposed that a grant of Rs. 4,700 be sanctioned from surplus cash balance, to meet excess over the budget grant for the last year for cost of advertising, printing, and stationery, Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment. The proposition was agreed to *nem con.*

THE LEAKING RESERVOIRS.

The next item on the agenda paper was the report of Sir John Fowler on the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs. Mr. Dosabhoy proposed that the consideration of this important report be referred to the Standing Committee for their opinion.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday the 19th instant.

The Hon'ble Sir R. West presided, and there were present H. E. the Governor; Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; The Hon'ble K. T. Telang; Messrs. Byramji Nasserwanji Servai; G. W. Forrest; Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha: Messrs. W. E. Hart; J. Griffiths, Y. M. Kelkar; J. A. Baines; M. H. Nazar; A. H. Nazar; Karsandas Vallabhdas; W. A. Modak; J. J. Mody; Naoiamdas Gowardhandas; Dr. De Monte and Dr. Peterson, Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon'ble K. T. Telang read a paper entitled "The date of Purnavarma and Sankaracharya." He said he did not wish to do much more than discuss the question as regards Purnavarma.

The passages in Hinen Thsang bearing upon the question to which this paper is limited fall into two groups—the one including all passages referring to Purnavarma himself, the other including those which refer to Sasanka, King of Kamasuvarna,—who is stated to have been a contemporary of Purnavarma. A point to be remembered, is how long did Purnavarma flourish before the visit to India of Hinen Thsang, taking, first, the *Bhaddist Records of the Western World* the first passage we meet with about Purnavarma is in Mr. Beal's Translation after mentioning the distinction and restoration of the great Bodhi tree at Buddha Goya, in the time of King Asoka, and its second distinction "in late time" by Sasanka-raja. Hinen Thsang goes on to say (1):—Some months afterwards, the King of Magadha, called Purnavarma, the last of the race of Asoka-raja, hearing of it sighed and said, 'The sun of wisdom having set, nothing is left but the, tree of Buddha; and this they now have destroyed what source of spiritual life is there now? He then cast his body on the ground overcome with pity, then with the milk of a thousand cows, he again bathed the roots of the tree, and in a night it once more revived and grew to the height of ten feet. Fearing lest it should be again cut down, he surrounded it with a wall of stone 24 feet high. So the tree is now encircled with a wall about 20 feet high." The only other passage in the *Buddist Records* relating to Purnavarma that I am aware of is the one which mentions a pavillion of six stages having been "*formerly* made" by Purnavarma to cover a figure of Budha standing outside the Nalanda monastery. This same work is also referred to in the life of Hinen Thsang in these words. This was the work of Purnavarma-raja in *old days*." The next passage in the *life* germane to this topic is one alluding to Jayasena of Yashtivana in which it is stated that Purnavarma-raja, Lord of Magadha, had great respect for learned men and so forth, and that he assigned the revenue of twenty large towns for the support of Jayasena, which Jayasena declined to receive. The narrative then proceeds:—"After the obsequies of Pournavarma, Siladitya Raja also invited him to be "the master (of the country)," and assigned him the revenue of eighty large towns of Orissa, which Jayasena likewise declined to accept. "From that time," we are further told, "Jayasena has constantly lived on the mountain called Yashtivana, where he takes charge of disciple." We have thus four different passages relating to Purnavarma in Mr. Beal's volumes and taking them all together, the following conclusions seem to be fairly deducible from them;—

First.—Purnavarma had been dead some time before Hinen Thsang's visit to India, *Second.*—Purnavarma must have lived at a time sufficiently removed from the date of Hinen Thsang's visit, to warrant his speaking of the work done by Purnavarma as having been done "formerly" or "in old days." *Third.*—The interval of time between Purnavarma and Hinen Thsang must be enough to explain the reduction of four feet in the height of the wall built round the Bodhi tree. *Fourth.*—The interval between Purnavarma and Hinen Thsang must not be too large to be spanned by the life of jayasena, who was living in Hinen Thsang's time, and had acquired renown enough in Purnavarma's life to be offered the revenues of twenty large towns by that sovereign. Comparing the conclusions now set forth with those he (Mr. Telang) had expounded in his previous paper, he did not see any inconsistency between them. His final conclusion in his previous paper was that Purnavarma probably flourished about 520 A. D. And if it is remembered that, according to General Cunningham's computation, Hinen Thsang may have been in Purnavarma's kingdom of Western Magadha about 637-638 (9) this gave us an interval of nearly 50 years between Hinen Thsang and Purnavarma—an interval which, he ventured to think, is not too large, in view of the fourth of the propositions above set out, nor too small in view of the first three of them.

The Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the skilful and elaborate manner in which Mr. Telang had dealt with the subject, and said at that moment he was quite unable to follow the reasoning of the lecturer in a critical way.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered offices, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report and the audited accounts were taken as read. The directors' report was as follows:—

The seventh annual report on the working of the Company for 1888 records a year of steady progress. The Profit and Loss Account, after providing for bad debts and for depreciation of material, shows a profit of Rs. 26,859-7-7. This is equivalent to about 3½ per cent. on the total capital of the Company, and gives a return of nearly 12 per cent. on the present market value of the shares. With this sum it is proposed to pay a dividend of ten annas per share, which will absorb Rs. 20,984-6-0 and to place Rs. 5,000 to the Reserve Fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 885-1-7 to be carried forward to the next account. The number of subscribers in Bombay and Karachi has increased as follows:—December 31st, 1887—342. December 1888—387. To-day—398. The gross revenue is now Rs. 72,170, and this shows a net increase of more than Rs. 4,000 during the past twelve months. The use of the telephone is increasing in Bombay week by week, and the number of calls has risen from 25 for every subscriber per week in 1885 to 35 in 1888, 43 in 1887, and to 49 for the year under review. The continuance of the Government royalty to which your directors referred last year is a serious drain upon our resources. It amounts this year to no less than 18 per cent. on the net profit of the actual Exchange business. The Company willingly readers its dues to the Municipality in the form of the Municipal tax, and for way leaves, as a just contribution to the public purse of Bombay, but a fine levied by the Supreme Government upon an enterprize with which the Government Telegraph Department itself competes locally appears to your directors to be a great injustice, and one against which they again record an earnest protest on behalf of the shareholders of the Company.

Messrs. P. Bean and Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy retire by rotation under clause 93 of the Company's articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

The chairman said the report of the directors, although succinct, was full of information on points in which the shareholders might feel interested. They would see that it takes a long time in this country to popularise any innovation. In 1887 they had 342 subscribers, but at present the number had risen to 398. Although their progress was slow, they knew that it was sure at any rate, and it would be more and more rapid as the system became more generally known and appreciated, until it would be an institution worthy of its standing. If the shareholders required any more information it would be given by Mr. Macdonald, of the secretaries and agent's firm.

Mr. C. D. Khimbatta asked what steps had been taken to get a reduction of the royalty paid by them to Government.

The chairman said the directors had taken all the necessary steps, but hitherto without success, but they were not without hope that the authorities would yet see the fairness of their claim.

One or two other questions were put and answered.

Mr

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful girls of the Alexander Native Girls' English Institution took place yesterday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M. D., presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among them being the Right Reverend Dr. Porter, the Archbishop of Bombay, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Wilson, the Persian Consul-General, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I. Mr. J. C. Cama, honorary secretary to the institution, read the report, which went to show that the institution has been making a marked progress in the several branches of education imparted thereat. It appeared from the report made by Mr. D. R. Chichgar at the request of the school committee, that the girls have also made satisfactory progress in Calisthenics. After the pupils had gone through a programme of recitation and songs, Mrs. Pechey Phipson addressed the assembly at great length, dwelling principally upon the advantages of female education in India. After the distribution of prizes, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee president of the board of the school committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the presiding lady, in whom, he said, they observed manly strength of character, remarkable skill, and true womanly tenderness, combined in perfect and happy harmony. The vote was carried by acclamation. Miss Avabai Manockjee Mehta, a student of the institution, recited in a most distinct voice and feeling manner a few lines composed by Mr. D. N. Wadia, principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, in honour of Mrs. Pechey Phipson, and they were received with loud applause by the assembly. The girls having sang the National Anthem, the proceedings terminated.

The following is the report of the directors presented at the annual meeting yesterday :—

There having for some time been felt the necessity of imparting English instruction to the lower classes through the medium of the Vernacular, the Guzerati language is now regularly taught in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th standards. By the rules of the institution, the pupils, before being admitted, are required to possess a fair knowledge of their vernacular up to book IV. of the Government school series, so that on admission, instead of neglecting their mother-tongue, a somewhat growing defect amongst Parsee young ladies, they continue their study of the Guzerati language from the V. book along with the first standard of their English, completing their Guzerati course by the time they have reached the fourth standard in English. The directors are prepared at the same time to introduce the study of the Marathi language, if a sufficient number of Marathi-speaking young ladies come to the institution, which is open to all sections of the native community. Facilities for the study of French are also afforded from the IV. standard to those desirous of taking up French as a second language for higher study. It being the aim and object of the directors to place the studies in the institution on as high a level as the growing educational wants of the community require, they have from this year opened a class for preparing pupils up to the matriculation standard, and they have engaged for the purpose a competent mathematical and science teacher, Mr. D. K. Karve, who is a Graduate of the Bombay University, and who has passed with the highest marks in those subjects. Mr. Karve has, besides, some years' experience as a teacher, and is also employed in a similar capacity in the St. Peter's and Cathedral High schools for girls. Attaching due importance to physical education, the directors have continued this year the instruction in Calisthenics, which was introduced last year, and is now made part of the regular school curriculum. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, so well known for his enthusiastic advocacy of Calisthenics, has again this year favoured us by examining the pupils of this institution in the subject. His report is as follows :—"Having examined the students last year, I think I am in a position to pronounce an opinion as to the progress they have made in this branch this year. Miss Palmer has done all she could for the advancement of the children in the department entrusted to her care. Your school has taken lead in the physical training of the girls—a training in the right direction—and will, no doubt, set a good example to other institutions of a similar nature, so that it becomes all the more important to see that this training is there carri d out in its full integrity. I may here premise that Miss Buss at her excellent institution in North London frequently interrupts lessons and turns the girls out into a large hall, where they perform a well arranged series of Calisthenic exercises to brisk pianoforte music. I recommend Miss Crieman's little book to the teachers to introduce vocal march, use of light clubs, rings, and a series of ball exercise useful in providing varied and graceful exercise, and for unconscious cultivation of accuracy and precision of movement, sense of time and regulation of force, expenditure to the desired result." Hitherto the school of the Alexandra Institution was not subject to strict Government inspection. Considering, however, the advanced studies that are now introduced, we have thought it right and desirable to invite such inspection, and Mr. Kirkham, the Government Educational Inspector, has very kindly inspected the school this year, and his report is as under :—"The Alexandra Native Girls' School, which used to contain a considerable number of Hindu girls, is now almost exclusively Parsi. It if an interesting institution, full of life and vigour, and is now in a state of transition as regards its curriculum. It was originally called the English institution, because the instructinn was given in English, and English was insisted upon as the language of the school. The standards employed were the European or English-teaching standards. The pupils were supposed to have finished their vernacular Standard IV before admission, and when this was really the case, the experiment was worth trying. Where, on the other hand, the pupils had not been grounded in the vernacular, the results were less satisfactory, and a modified resort to the Anglo-Vernacular standards and to the practice of translation was found to be necessary. The process of transition is still going on, but as it is watched by a strong and highly competent committee, assisted by able advisers, it may be confidently predicted that a suitable curriculum will shortly be established. It will, in all probability, take the form of the Government Anglo-Vernacular standards, modified to suit certain local requirements. The school is well managed and taught, and on the occasion of my inspection I found abundant evidence that a year's conscientious hard work had been done. The detailed examination of the classes had just been finished by Messrs. Savage and Dadabhai Pestonji, and I had the advantage of comparing my own judgement of some of the exercises with theirs. The school is fortunate in its head mistress and assistants. Care should be exercised against 'overpressure,' and some provision for out-door recreation would greatly add to the educational efficiency of the institution." Mr. T. A. Savage, head-master, Cathedral High School, and Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji, master, late of the Fort High School, examined the pupils of the institution this year, and in their report they say as follows :—"We have much pleasure in stating that the general state of the school appears to us highly satisfactory and that the examination gave abundant proof that the teaching was thoroughly sound and efficient The English History and Geography were uniformly good through all the classes, and the result of this part of the examination reflects the highest credit on the Lady Superintendent, Miss Swanseger, and her assistants, Miss D'Arcy and Miss Seitz. We think that special mention should be made of the history of Standard V., which is under Miss D'Arcy's care. The answers were readily and accurately given, and the result showed the subject had been taught with intelligence and care. The translation throughout the school was good. We found it not a little difficult to decide to whom the prize for "English Conversation" should be awarded. The examination was held twice before a decision could be arrived at. Miss Awabai Mehta, who wins the prize, kept up the conversation with much spirit and no very marked effort, expressing herself on the whole in simple and idiomatic language. In mathematics the results were not so favourable as those in the other subjects, the failures being chiefly under this head. The behaviour of the girls under examination was, indeed, excellent. The discipline of the school was good. It was most pleasing to note the affectionate relations between the pupils and their teachers."

Mr. Griffiths, Superintendent of the Government School of Art, very kindly examined the girls of the institution in drawing, and states in his report that "the drawings by several of the pupils were fairly executed, and gave token of the pupils being instructed on right principles." The girls showing progress will be examined later at the Government first grade examination in drawing this year.

A grand Fancy Fair in aid of the funds of the institution held in February last yielded a profit of about Rs. 7,000.

This sum is at present to form part of the capital fund, in order to enable the institution to strengthen the teaching staff, so as to meet the present demand for higher education. The directors of the institution have much pleasure in taking this opportunity of publicly thanking the many friends of the Alexandra Institution, who, at great personal inconvenience, at much trouble, and even cost, exerted themselves so heartily and so zealously as to make the bazaar a very fairly successful one. The directors think it just and right to record their grateful thanks to Mr. R. B. Nixon, who entirely organised and so successfully managed the *Cafe Contant Concerts* during the three days of the fair ; to Lady Morland, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Preston, the Misses Starling, Miss Flower, and to Messrs. Reid, Measrs, Craig, and Moint, who so generously gave their time and talents to render the concerts so attractive and enjoyable. Their special thanks are also due to Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Uloth, whose art stall lent a special charm to the Fancy Fair ; to Mrs John Jardine and her friends for their unremitting attendance at the Fish Pond ; to Mrs. Rustom Cama for her beautiful banner of flowers, which H. E. Lord Reay was pleased to pronounce the prettiest sight of the Fair ; to Mr. Terry, who gave such vigorous help, and to whose well approved skill the various stalls owed artistic arrangement, and last, not least, to one of the most devoted friends of the Alexandra Institution, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, to whose great taste in these matters, guiding hand, and the most assiduous co-operation so willingly given, the Fancy Fair undoubtedly owed a *tout ensemble* that pleased and delighted everybody. Whilst the pecuniary result is satisfactory enough, the directors consider that they have still greater cause for satisfaction and congratulation, and gratitude at the cordiality and good-will manifested on this occasion by so many people, both European and Native, towards the Alexandra Institution, showing, as it undoubtedly does, the popularity of the institution and thorough appreciation of the work done by it. Whilst cash is and cannot but be acceptable in furthering such work as this institution has in hand, good-will and kindness will ever be most welcome and most encouraging. On the other hand, we may say we invite fair criticism of our efforts, and are quite prepared to adopt any suggestions that are made as may appear deserving of attention, and calculated to improve the working and management of this institution. The following donations have been received during the year. Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Rs. 1,000 (endowment) ; the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, Rs. 1,000 (endowment); Mr. B. M. Malabari, Rs. 150, the interest to be used for a Miss Manning prize ; Mr. A. S. Camdin, Rs. 500, the interest to be used in purchasing some useful silver article for a prize in English conversation in Goolbai Sorabji Camdin's name ; the relatives of Bai Jaiji, widow of the late Mr. C. N. Cama, Rs. 500 the interest to be used for prizes in physical education in the name of Bai Jaiji ; their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and Rana of Gondul, Rs. 200 for an annual Gondul prize of Rs. 20 for 10 years to the pupil found to have made the greatest progress in Gujarati in each year ; the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, a life member, Rs. 100 ; Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers, donation on their children's wedding, Rs. 100; Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Pawalla, Rs. 25. Rupees five hundred have been subscribed by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., for an annual silver medal for an Avabai Bhownuggree prize. The Maneckji Cursetji Memorial Fund, which amounted to nearly ten thousand rupees last year, now amounts to rupees fourteen thousand. It is hoped that this fund will yet reach a more respectable figure so as to enable this institution not only to perpetuate the memory of its founder in a befitting manner, but also to place at the same time the work of the Alexandra Institution on such a firm basis so as to confirm its usefulness and ensure its popularity during the year under report. The "Albert Hall" of the Alexandra Institution has undergone thorough and extensive repairs through the Executive Engineer's department, at a cost of over Rs. 1,000. In conclusion, the directors beg to tender their best thanks to the different ladies and gentlemen who so readily and kindly examined the pupils of the institution this year in the various branches of their education.

PRIZE LIST.

Special Prizes.—The Bai Mithibai Kapadia Essay, prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, respectively, are awarded to Avabai Manekji Mehta and Jerbai Cursetji Khambata.

The Northbrook Prize of Rs. 20 for general proficiency is awarded to Jerbai Cursetji Khambata.

The John Jardine Scholarship of Rs. 40 for general progress to Bhikaiji Limjibhoy Palancote.

The Lady Frere Scholarship of Rs. 40 for general proficiency to Themina Burjorji Dadyburjor.

The Mrs. Limji Jamsetji Bottlebhoy prizes for singing, 1st prize, Ruttonji and Furdoonji Mullaferoze; 2nd prize, Sherbanoo Kaikushroo Kabraji and Goolbanoo Kaikushroo Kabraji.

The Mrs. Limji Jamsetji Bottlebhoy prizes for pianoforte playing are awarded to Maneckbai Dinsha Vakil.

Manockjee Cursetjee Recitation prizes : 1st prize, Awabai Maneckjee Mehta ; 2nd prize, Sonabai Rattonjee Dubash ; 3rd prize, Sonabai Maneckjee Mehta ; 4th prize, Meherbai Muncherjee Murzban.

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Arithmetic Prize, Jerbai Perosha Veecajee.

Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Handwriting Prize, Jaiji Jevanji Patell.

Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama Good Conduct Prize is awarded by the votes of the whole school confirmed by the teachers, Jaijee Edaljee Poonegur.

Bai Goolbai Sorabjee Camdin English Conversation Prize, Avabai Maneckjee Mehta.

Bai Jaiji C. N. Cama Calisthenic Prizes, Jerbai Perosha Veecaji, Jaiji Burjorji Spencer, Maneckbai Dinshaw Vakil, Meherbai Muncherji Murzban.

The Thakor of Gondal Prize of Rs 20 for the greatest progress in Gujarati, Maneckbai Nusserwanji Khambatta.

General—The highest number of marks, Standard VII., Navazbai Maneckji Mehta ; Standard, V., Heerabai Furdoonjee Seervai ; Standard IV., Soonabhai Maneckji Mehta ; Standard III. (Upper), Meherbai Muncherji Murzban ; Standard III. (Lower), Serene Dorabjee Affimwalla ; Standard II., Maneckbai Nusserwanji Khambata ; Standard I., Cooverbai Beheramji Patel ; Primer, Jerbai Jehangier Murzban. Application :—Standard VII., Bhicaijee Limjibai Palancote ; Standard V., Sornabai Jehangier Punthaky ; Standard IV., Heerabai Rustomji Sethna ; Standard III. (Upper), Veerbaiji Nusserwanjee Khambatta ; Standard III. (Sewing), Heeraai Bapooji Laskari ; Standard II., Meherbai Kaikhusroo Mehta ; Standard I., Serene Dinshawji Wadia ; Primer, Keshabai Kushatom Narayanji. Translation : (awarded by Mrs. Nanabhoy) Bannoobai Framjee Meerza. Fancy Needlework : Tehmina Barjorjee Dadyburjor and Dossabai Hormusjee Boyce. Plain Needlework : Jaijee Jivanjee Patel, Meherbai Muncherjee Murzban Maneckbai Nusserwanjee Khambatta, and Meherbai Barjorjee Poucha.

Drawing Prize : Jerbai Perosha Vicoajee.

TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

THE following is the list of officers who embarked on board Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Crocodile at Portsmouth on the 19th February for Bombay. Further details will be given of the troops which she brings on her arrival :—

Captain J C A Anstice, 2nd Dragoons; Colonel A M Rawlins, R A ; Major K Stephenson, R A ; Lieut W W Smith, R A ; Lieut Lindsay, R A ; Lieut H E J Brake, R A ; Major F M Banister, R A ; Capt G V Glanville, R A ; Major E Cassan, R A ; Lieut A S Dunlop, R A ; Capt R C O Stuart, R A ; Capt Eardley-Wilmot, R A ; Capt A Mansel, R A ; Surgn-Major R W Mapleton, Med-Staff ; Surgeon W J Bourke, Med-Staff ; Surgeon R T McGeagh, Med-Staff ; the Revd E L Taunton, R C Chaplain; 2nd Lieut W C Anderson, 2nd Highland L I; Major G D Stowell, 2nd Devonshire ; 2nd Lieut A M Anderson, 2nd Arg. and Suth. Hdrs ; 2nd Lieut E A B Howell, 6th Dgn Guards ; Lieut C E Wegg-Prosser, 1st Rifle Brigade; Capt. G. D. Carleton, 2nd Leicester ; Lieut P. D. D. de Witton, 2nd Yorkshire L I ; Lieut J. Pim, 2nd Lincoln ; 2nd Lieut W. D. Turner, 1st Royal Fusiliers; Surgeon G Laffan, Med Staff ; Surgeon R W E Nicolson, Med Staff ; Captain Dyer, 2nd Midl. Regt ; 2nd Lieut A P Shewell, 2nd Somersetshire ; 2nd Lieut F G Talbot, 1st Rifle Brigade ; 2nd Lieut D R E Hall, 2nd Scott Rifles; Major J H Barnard, C M G, 2nd Munster Fus; Capt E B Herbert, 17th Lancers ; Capt S H Rusbridge, A P D ; 2nd Lieut A J Carr-Glynn, 1st Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut R J Vernon, 4th K R Corps; Surgeon H J Pocock, Med Staff ; Vety Surgeon A E Richardson, A V D ; Colonel E A Dyke, R A; Surgn-Major G H Le Mottee, Med Staff ; 2nd Lieut Gaisford, 2nd Manchester ; wife of Lieut C F F Murray, 3rd Bo L I ; Mr and Mrs Chapman (Lady Supt) Nursing Staff ; wife of Vety Surgeon J H Steel, A V D ; Hon Capt W D Spencer, Bengal Mil Works ; son of Capt Spencer, Bengal Mil Works ; sister-in-law of Capt Spencer, Bengal Mil Works ; Lieut-Col S E Pemberton, R A ; 2nd Lieut H L Bland, 2nd North Fusiliers ; wife of Capt C J Becker, K O Scott Borders, Captain Guest, and Miss Baker.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LATE MR. FORSTER AND MR. PIGOTT.

BEFORE the Parnell Commission, on Friday, 22nd ult., Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, the biographer of the late Mr. Forster, was called for the purpose of producing some letters which Mr. Pigott had addressed to the late chief secretary, revealing his impecuniosity, and his willingness to devote his energies to the "destruction" of the national league for a consideration of £1,000 or £1,500.

One of the letters was handed to the witness, who, after examining it, said it was in his handwriting.

Mr. Asquith then read the following letter from Mr. Pigott to Mr. W. E. Forster:—

Irishman, Flag of Ireland, and *Shamrock*
Dublin, June 2nd, 1881.

Offices, 33 Lower Abbey Street.
(Private and Confidential.)

Sir,—That an utter stranger to you, and an obscure person as well, should address to you a confidential communication, will no doubt, seem a monstrous thing to you, but still I am induced to hope, in the public interests, you will condescend to favourably consider it. In any case, I am quite certain that you will preserve the privacy which I have the temerity to impose upon you with reference to its subject matter. I do not know whether you ever look at the papers under my control. I am inclined to think that sometimes your attention has been called to articles appearing in them, from the fact that on one occasion you quoted a passage from an article in the *Flag of Ireland*, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons. In that case you will no doubt have noted that they have opposed the Land League agitation in some of its most advanced and mischievous phases. They have, for instance, strongly condemned incitements to the people to resist the processes of law, and to pay no rent, and they have been careful to point out the fallacies which underlie some of the most apparently convincing theories which form the chief 'stock in trade' of Land League orators. They have, in short, been distinctly hostile to the League agitation, and only give it credit for having brought the land question so prominently into notice that it was seen that an attempt to finally settle it was an imperative necessity. You may also have remarked that they have strongly supported the Land Bill, which I firmly believe will be found in working to remedy every legitimate complaint of the tenant, and supply the *modus operandi* for the firm establishment of the most cordial relations between landlord and tenant ; and above and before all, you will have observed the series of articles condemning assassination which have recently been published in these pages. You may have noted all these things, but if not, you will find on inquiry that what I state is correct. I may tell you further that the salutary result of the teachings of my papers so far is that the Land League is utterly discredited in Mayo County, which used to be its chief stronghold, and that they have stopped the spread of the organization in the north of England. To have achieved so much under the circumstances, I think, shows that much more might be done in the same direction, only that unfortunately in doing so much I have made mortal enemies of the Land League chiefs and some of my own steadiest supporters, and have been so materially injured financially from loss of sales that unless I obtain some aid I shall have to throw up the sponge and leave the triumph in the hands of the agitators. It is true that my papers have taken this course in deference to the opinion of what are known as 'Advanced Nationalists,' at least to a certain extent, but also because it is my firm conviction that the present Government of Ireland are doing just as much, and perhaps more, in the way of reform as a native Government would or could do. I have besides, come to regard a self-ruled Ireland, and still more an independent Ireland, as simply an impossibility, and furthermore, I do not know an Irishman of any education or intelligence at all who does not in his secret heart think as I do. So that I cannot conceal from myself the fact that 'National' politics are but a dream, and therefore harmless. I am very well aware that the Fenian organization still has existence, but it is powerless for evil—its leaders know well that the chances of a successful 'rising' are hopeless, and they are content to wait their 'opportunity, which will never come if the Land Bill is passed, for it removes the most real and tangible of the remaining grievances from which Ireland suffers. The land question settled, local governing powers extended, and the inequalities of the franchise as compared with that of England adjusted, I firmly believe permanent content would be established in Ireland, and so far from Ireland being England's difficulty, the most cordial relations would exist between the two countries. Such are in brief, the ideas which have controlled my conduct of my papers, and I venture to say that the British Cabinet are actuated by the same motives in governing Ireland—that is, to remove every disability under which that country labours, in order that, perfect equality being established between the two peoples, the Irish would not fail to see that their interests are so bound up with those of the English people that reconciliation to English rule became a necessity of their existence. 'Extremes meet'; it does seem strange that the papers which are the most uncompromisingly 'National' and the British Government should both have the same ends in view. But unhappily I have been so opposed to the present agitation that, as I have said, I have lost heavily. I have been boycotted, the circulation of my paper has fallen off in consequence ; never very strong financially, my affairs have come to a crisis, and unless I get immediate help I must succumb. This I have sought in vain in every quarter where I could reasonably expect it, and I have the astounding—the most far fetched expectation that you will think I have made out a case for compensation at the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers, inasmuch as I have suffered in my attempts to aid them in the great work they have undertaken for reconciling Ireland to English rule. I know that the subsidising of newspapers is opposed to modern ideas of government, but still I venture to hope that in consideration of the great object which you have in view, you will be induced to consider it favourably in my case. I think my papers could be made to be of immense service to the Government ; they could in time, in fact, destroy the League organization, and assist in rendering the Land Bill effective in working, and in many ways be found to exercise a salutary influence on public opinion.

To come to particulars, a sum of £1,500 would get me out of debt. I could manage with £1,000 for the present perhaps, if I could compromise with some of my creditors. If the Government will let me have an advance of either sum I will be for ever after their most obedient and, I trust, valuable servant.

I need hardly say that unless my position were a most desperate one I would never presume to make an application to you such as this—indeed it is my very last resource; and therefore I have no doubt th t however you may decide to treat it, you will at least keep it strictly private and confidential. If you favour me with a reply by letter, kindly address me at 17 Vesey-place, Kingston Co., Dublin. I may add that on your decision upon this application depends whether or not another issue of my paper will appear. I am, Sir, with much respect, Your Obedient Servant.—RICH. PIGOTT.

The Right Honble. W. E. Forster, M. P.

Sir C. Russell.—Did you receive this answer from the late Mr. Forster, dated June 5, 1881 (handing letter to witness) ?—Yes.

Sir C Russell read the following reply of Mr. Forster to witness :—

Confidential.

June 5th, 1881,

Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix Park, Dublin.

Sir,—I received your letter yesterday, and am sorry I was too much engaged to be able to send an immediate reply.

You may rely on my treating your communication as most strictly confidential.

For months past I have noted the tone of the leaders in your papers, and what you say with regard to them is no more than the truth.

I think they have done real good, written by you to your readers, and I shall be sincerely sorry if your papers come to an end.

But coming to your actual proposal, I am obliged to say I cannot make the advance you suggest.

You are quite right in supposing that the Government subsidizes no papers.

If I fell in with your proposal your paper would be, so far as I know, the sole exception in the three kingdoms, and there would be a special reason for not making an exception in your case—viz., the fact that the arrangement would have to be absolutely secret.

I am sorry I cannot meet your wish, not merely because there would be a public advantage, though as I conceive, outweighed by the general considerations I have mentioned, but also because I cannot but sympathise with you in the treatment you have experienced ; and you must allow me to add that though I must still differ with you greatly, and though we approach Irish matters from very different points of view, yet I most sincerely appreciate the patriotism which has induced you to some extent to modify your views,—Believe me to remain, Sir, Yours Sincerely—W. E. FORSTER.

Richd. Pigott, Esq.

Your next letter was dated the 6th of June, 1881 ?—Yes.

The President.—Am I to understand, Sir Charles, that you have not yet read these letters yourself ?

Sir C. Russell.—No, my Lord, I have not read them.

The President.—It strikes us that it would be as well that you should read them through and make selections before bringing them before us.

Sir C. Russell.—Mr. Reid did not give us an opportunity of doing so before. We think every one of these letters should be read, because we wish to show this gentleman as painted by his own hand.

The President.—I see a very large bundle of letters before you. Perhaps a sketch might be sufficient. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell.—Would your Lordships make a selection of the letters ?

The President.—We wish you to do that.

The Attorney-General.—Perhaps it would be better that my learned friends should look through the letters and make their own selections.

Sir C. Russell.—I should like every scrap of these letters read, for I want to go to the very bottom of the matter.

The President.—So do we ; but we can get to the bottom without using such a very long rope. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell.—Would your Lordships think this proper ? I think Mr. Reid has been in Court during the last two or three days, and he will therefore understand which are the most material letters. He will be able to make a selection in a very few minutes.

The President.—There can be no objection to that.

Cross-examination was then continued, and in replies to questions Pigott admitted that at the time he wrote the letters he was in very needy circumstances, in fact living from hand to mouth, and turning anxiously to every quarter for help that would bring money.

Letters to Mr. P. Egan were then put in,

Irishman, Flag of Ireland and *Shamrock* Offices,
33, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin,
Feb. 23, 1881.

(Private.)

My dear Egan,—I wrote to Mr. Parnell last night to know where a letter would find him, as I had something of great and pressing importance to communicate, but I see by the papers this morning that he left for Paris early to-day, and no doubt has not got my letter, which was addressed to the House of Commons. So anxious was I, that I had made up my mind to go over to London to see him to-morrow if I did not hear from him in the morning. I write now to send me an address to which I can safely write to make you acquainted with a matter which has come to my knowledge, and which I consider it vitally important you should be made acquainted with as soon as possible. I would not hesitate to start off for Pariat once to see you, but that I really cannot afford the expense. I shall therefore be anxiously watching for your reply.—Faithfully yours, RICH. PIGOTT.

P. Egan, Esq.

Do you recollect that letter ?—I do not, but of course I wrote it, I suppose.

Sir C. Russel, continuing to read :—

To come to the point, therefore, I am in desperate straits. I must have money somehow or throw up the sponge at once. I cannot afford to let so lucky a chance escape, no matter what the consequence may be. I can and will take this offer unless you come to my assistance. I will close with these people and send you the full amount I owe you and print the thing and await events. All I want from you is a temporary loan of £300, and surely you can manage that. It may be difficult, but it is to be done, I know perfectly well. This will leave me in perfectly smooth water. The money will be sure to be repaid, and will prove to be the best laid-out money the League has ever expended. If I do not hear from you by Monday evening, I shall be obliged to close with these people, because my affairs are arrived at such a crisis that delay would be fatal. Faithfully yours, RICHARD PIGOTT.

Did you receive an answer to that ?—Oh, yes, I suppose I did.

Have you got it ?—No.

Was this the answer ? (reading) :—"Paris, March 11, 1881. As I understand your letter which reached me to-day"—this is Egan to Pigott, my Lords—"it is a threat that unless I forward you money by Monday next, you will close with the Government and, in consideration of the sum of £500, publish for them certain documents you believe to be false against the League. Be it so. In any circumstances I have no power so to apply any of the funds of the League ; but even if I had the power I would not act upon it. When any such charges are made we know how to defend ourselves." (To witness.) Was that the answer ?—Yes, I think so.

Did you write a further letter in answer to the last ?

The President.—I have not got the date of the last one you read from Egan to Pigott.

Sir C. Russel.—March 11, 1881, my Lord. Now March 15, 1881 :—"Dear Sir,—I did not mean to threaten, I only wanted to put you on your guard against a threatened danger ; and as you have already recognized my late support of the Land League by a gift of £200, I being in sore need, I thought you might, in consideration of my having refused a considerable bribe, not from the Government, but from parties, some of whom are your own friends, have supplemented your gift by another that would bring the amount up to the sum I originally asked you to give me. Of course I put the matter to you as strongly as I could, being, as I have said, in sore need of assistance ; and I did think and I still think that the publication of the documents would be about the very best thing that could happen to the League and all concerned, because it would give an opportunity of refuting the statements they contained, once for all. It would enable the League to show the falsity of the charges made against them, which are in general circulation, if they could do so. That is what I meant. However, before I got your letter on Saturday last I had finally refused to have anything to do with the affair, as other conditions were imposed which I could not accept ; so that so far as I am concerned the thing shall not have publicity, and from the manner in which you seem to appreciate my feeble attempts to be of service, I must for the future cease to make them and content myself with fulfilling my part of the bargain." (To witness) Now, Mr. Pigott, throw your mind back to the beginning of this correspondence. I think you say you were visited by two mysterious strangers ?—Yes.

Old or young ?—One middle-aged and one young.

Tall or short ?—I cannot say.

Dark or fair ?—I cannot tell.

Did they gave any name ?—No name.

Did you ask for one ?—No.

They refused ?—I say I did not ask them.

Ever seen them before ?—Never saw them before.

Ever seen them since ?—No.

Did they wear masks ?—No, they did not.

Blackened faces ?—I simply did not know them.

Disguised ?—No.

Then these two mysterious strangers came to you one day. What time of day ?—One night, I think.

That is very suspicious. (Laughter.) What time of the night ?—In the evening.

What time in the evening ?—I cannot say.

Before dinner or after ?—Oh, I think after dinner.

Did you give them any refreshment ?—I may say I did.

Did you take any refreshment yourself before they came ?—I cannot tell you.

You cannot tell me ? Mr. Pigott, is this absurd story the creation of your own brain ?—It is perfectly true.

You swear that solemnly before my Lords ?—I do.

Did you take any steps to try to identify these mysterious visitors ?—No, I did not ; certainly not. What motive could I have in searching after them ?

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

"AN Old Shot" gives Such a rosy description of Brookwood, the new Wimbledon, that, if it may be accepted with discount, Riflemen have gained by the Duke of Cambridge's resolution to let out the old site in building lots :—

Taken by itself on its own merits of suitability for a shooting-ground, he writes, nothing could well exceed the site on Bisley Common, by Brookwood. Out of a vast expanse of sandy heaths, broken here and there by gravel mounds, and bounded by the long rolling hills of the Frimley and Chobham Ridges, a locality for the rifle ranges has been picked out, which yields every contemplated requirement. At Brookwood a railway station has long since been provided, in connection with the great Cemetery at Woking, and to which additions of any extent could be easily erected, the London and South-Western Railway having already made provisional arrangements for acquiring the necessary land. The Camp could be well placed on Sheet's Heath, divided only from the station by the Basingstoke Canal, and over which a bridge already exists. The soil there is a sandy gravel, and sufficiently raised above the surrounding grounds to be dry and healthy. On the west is Cowshot Manor Farm, which has an outlying portion of about thirty-five acres, to the north-east, towards Bisley.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The entire district rises from Brookwood—where it is one hundred and fifty feet above sea level—northwards ; the gravel mounds, where the targets and butts will be placed, being two hundred feet above that datum. Between these mounds, and the Frimley and Chobham Ridges, where the elevation attains to four hundred feet, there is a wide heathery valley, free from habitations and any kind of obstruction. By placing the firing points about half a mile from the Camp, in rear of the Cowshot Farm, or, in other words, at the southern boundary of Bisley Common, ranges of six hundred to eight hundred yards can be obtained, and by the purchase of the outlying portion of the farm those ranges can be not only increased to a thousand and two thousand yards, but a more northerly direction can be given to the lines of fire, which would then extend uninterruptedly for three and a half miles right up to the Frimley Ridges.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of these northerly lines are very great indeed for the shooting, as the sun will always be over the shoulders of the marksmen and never in their faces, as in westerly or southern aspects, like Wimbledon. The adjoining district of Pirbright has been for some years the Summer encampment of the Guards and the chosen ground for their rifle practice. So that their is, at least, in this fact, the best military precedent for the Brookwood site. The proximity of Aldershot itself is a further recommendation, and no slight advantage. Standing on the gravel mounds on Cowshot Manor, and viewing all round the west expanse of heathery ground, Nature seems to have produced this region expressly for military training or a battle-ground. Turning to other considerations, it is clear that if proximity to London and easy accessibility by rail be regarded as essential features in the requirements—indeed, as vital to success, if not the very existence of the annual meetings of the National Rifle Association—then Brookwood is the most suitable of any site as yet proposed. The main line of the London and South-Western Railway goes straight by it ; and the London and South-Eastern Railway is joined up to it on the east and west by the Guildford and Aldershot branch lines. Indeed, the London and South-Western is in physical touch with all the other trunk lines, and special trains for Volunteers can be run right through from Scotland, Newcastle, and the North, from the Midlands, and the Eastern, Western, and Southern Counties to the Camp at Brookwood. The London and South-Western Railway Company has already shown itself alive to the importance of the adoption of this site to their interests. The journey from town is not a long one, the distance is twenty-eight miles, and it is run now by the ordinary trains in forty minutes.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

ANDREW CARNEGIE having been requested by the editor of the *Youth's Companion* to tell a part of the secret of his success in life, sent the following answer :—

Being at the beginning, but aim high. I would not give a fig for the young man who does not already see himself the partner, or the head of an important firm. There are three dangers in your path : the first is the drinking of liquor, the second is speculation, and the third is "endorsing." When I was a telegraph operator in Pittsburg, I knew all the men who speculated. They were not our citizens of first repute ; they were regarded with suspicion. I have lived to see them ruined, and bankrupt in money and bankrupt in character. There is scarcely an instance of a man who has made a fortune by speculation, and kept it. The man who grasps the morning papers to see how his speculative ventures are likely to result, unfits himself for the calm consideration and proper solutions of business problems with which he has to deal later in the day, and saps the sources of that persistent and concentrated energy upon which depends the permanent success, and often the very safety of his main business. The thorough man of business knows that only by years of patient, unremitting attention to affairs can he earn his reward. The third danger is the perilous habit of endorsing notes. It appeals to your generous instincts, and you say, "How can I refuse to lend my name only, to assist a friend ?" It is because there is so much that is true and commendable in that view that the practice is so dangerous. If you owe anything, all your capital and all your effects are a solemn trust in your hands to be held inviolate for the security of those who have trusted you. When a man in debt endorses for another, it is not his own credit or his own capital that he risks, it is the money of his creditors. Therefore, I say that if you are called upon to endorse, never do it unless you have cash means not required for your own debts, and never endorse beyond those means. Assuming you are safe in regard to these your greatest dangers—drinking, speculating, and endorsing—the question is how to rise ? The rising men must do something exceptional, and beyond the range of his special department. He must attract attention. A shipping clerk may do so by discovering in an invoice an error with which he has nothing to do, and which has escaped the attention of the proper person. If a weighing clerk, he may save for the firm by doubting the adjustment of the scales, and having them corrected. Your employer must find out that he has not got a mere hireling in his service, but a man ; not one who is content to give so many hours of work for so many dollars in return, but one who devotes his spare hours and constant thoughts to the business. Begin at once to lay up something. It is the first hundred dollars saved which tells. And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret ; concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line ; to lead in it ; adopt every improvement, have the best machinery and know the most about it. Finally, do not be impatient, for as Emerson says, "No one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

THE "ROMANCE" OF ELOPEMENT.

AN elopement has just taken place under rather peculiar circumstances in Paris. Some evenings since a gentleman living in the Rue de Courcelles gave a brilliant reception in his rooms, and also organised a concert for his guests. The singers and musicians were hired from an agency in the Faubourg, St Denis, and although of the Cate-concert category, it was sedulously given out that the vocalists were lyric artists of high repute. One of them, the baritone, was a handsome fellow of thirty, with the languishing airs of a Spanish serenader, or a provincial troubadour of the olden time ; and, after his vocal performances in the salon, he was eagerly surrounded by groups of ladies who complimented him on his splendid voice. Among his most enthusiastic admirers was the young lady of the house, the daughter of the host, on whom the serenader from the Faubourg, St. Denis, bestowed his most bewitching glances. After the vocal and instrumental part of the evening's entertainment was over, supper was served preparatory to terpsichorean performances, and the baritone with his fell-swoop singers packed up their "scores," received their money, and duly departed. During the supper the host missed his daughter, and thinking that she was indisposed, he flew to her chamber and found it "lonely." The house was searched from top to bottom, and the sorrowing parent was told by the concierge that his daughter had gone out in her evening dress, which was only covered by a mackintosh, in the company of a tall dark young man, whose description corresponded to the identity of the handsome baritone that had so enchanted the company by his fine voice and good looks. The fugitives have not been discovered, but lack of funds will make them unable to hold out longer, for the young lady had no money, and the awful truth has been discovered that the attractive baritone owed a fortnight's rent to his landlay, was in debt to all the caterers of creature comforts in his neighbourhood, and frequently pratonised the local pawn offices.

THE SUNBEAM.

IN the age in which we

SPORTING NOTES.

The principal move in the Lincolnshire Handicap betting, the week the mail left, was the advance in favour of Wise Man and The Baron. The former is now a good favourite, and it seems as if genuine money had been invested on behalf of the latter. If the Baron has got back to his two-year-old form he will be very dangerous. Indeed, it would be difficult to find one to beat him. Warlaby is all the rage in the North, the people there estimating his chance far higher than that of their other representative, Kenilworth. It does not look as if Acme will see the post, and Sherrard's stable will most probably rely upon King Milan—a horse that will win a good handicap this year. Ryan is getting Tryone forward in condition; and nothing is known definitely whether Gallinule will be a genuine candidate or not.

Why Not apparently holds his own at the head of the Grand National betting, though he has not got much in hand of Roquefort. It is definitely decided that Mr. H. Beasley will ride Mr. Jardine's horse. Information from Ireland says that Battle Royal is greatly fancied by his connections, and that Mr. T. Beasley will be in the saddle. I also hear that Frigate is doing very well, and I shall expect to see another of this famous family of horsemen in "Willie" on Mr. Maher's mare. One of the best outsiders in the race is Bertha, and I hear that Sensier, who rides, is very fond of her chance. Glenthorpe appears to be all right once more, and, with Johnny Longtail to make running for him, there are more unlikely things that Mr. W. H. Moore's mount might prove successful. Et Coetera is the hope of Newmarket, but I am afraid that the German mare will not take the National to headquarters.

But one bet has been laid upon the City and Suburban to my knowledge, that being the acceptance of twenty "fifties" about Orbit. John Porter has before now had a hot favourite for this race, and it would not surprise me if Orbit is greatly fancied. As George Barrett will ride, the horse will have a determined horseman on his back. It seems highly probable that the Kingsclere stable have a most successful year during the coming time. Both Friar's Balsam and Orbit are improved colts, and Gay Hampton and Napoleon have gone on the right way. Napoleon is a particularly smart animal, and hopes are entertained of winning the Derby with him. The two-year-olds at Kingsclere are a grand lot, and it would not surprise me, says a tipster, to see John Porter at the head of many and many an important winner during the coming time.

The ill-luck that has been associated with Grey Friars on the flat sticks to him now that he has taken to hurdle racing. At Sandown on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, he would, nearly as possible, have won the Grand Prize but for being sadly interfered with at the last hurdle by Kilworth. At this time he was running very prominently, and, once over the obstacle, he should have beaten Castilian, Scottish Ministrel, and Kilworth for speed, as he is certainly a better horse on the flat. Grey Friars comes of an unlucky family. His own sister, Per Se, was just beaten for the Middle Park Plate, and it was the general opinion that she ought to have won. Her racing career was cut short by her untimely death, and she never won a race, proving an expensive animal to her owner, Lord Dupplin.

How the various crack three-year-olds are progressing is a subject that is attracting the attention of Turfites more and more as the commencement of the racing season draws near. A writer in the *Sporting World* says that those who look Denovan over when next they see him stripped will find him much the same colt they may have seen on the Middle Park day—grown about an inch in height perhaps, and a little more muscular as regards his quarters and second thighs; but with just the same oddly built forelegs, comparatively narrow chest, lack of depth in the brisket and a certain flatness in the mid-ribs—defects that may not have the slightest influence on his future career, but which undoubtedly detract from that beauty and symmetry we look for in a Derby horse. Still, he seems sound all over, and it will be no easy task to find one to beat him at Leicester should he keep well.

Saturday, 20th ult, saw some speculation upon the Two Thousand Guineas. Donovon was the horse that was mentioned, and he had a friend who was content to take 2 to 1 about him. This year the Two Thousand will be an interesting contest, unless something very unforeseen occurs. Donovan and Chitabob will fight out the question of superiority at Leicester, and really where the new opposition is to come from it is really impossible to say. Gold and Gulliver are perhaps the only horses of decent class who, after lacking engagements in the rich Oadby contest, are entered in the guineas. The two-year-old ring shows that both these horses are manifestly inferior to Donovan, and therefore it seems probable that the Newmarket race will provide but little excitement.

With reference to the running of Donovan in the Two Thousand Guineas, his owner, the Duke of Portland, writes as follows:—"I observe in the newspapers that my colt Donovan is being backed for the Two Thousand. In the interest of his supporters, I wish it to be publicly made known that I have not as yet decided for which of his many engagements he will run. This will entirely depend upon the result of a trial at Newmarket, and also, in the event of his starting in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester, on the manner in which he acquits himself in that race. Therefore, those who now back him for the Two Thousand must do so at their own risk."

It is as good as decided that the scheme for enclosing Moulsey Hurst will be completed. The great difficulty was the question of what was to be done with a footpath that runs across the Hurst from Hampton Ferry towards West Moulsey. A vestry meeting has recently been held by the villagers, and it was decided to divert the aforesaid footpath, and that a new one along the river bank be constructed. According to present arrangements we are only to have pony and galloway racing at the new rendezvous, as it is not contemplated as yet to affect sport under Jockey Club rules.

Ormonde, the champion racehorse (says the *Hawk*) has reached Moulton Park Paddocks, Newmarket, where he is to make his efforts at the stud for this season, travelling to America in June next. The price paid to the Duke of Westminster for the horse is £14,000—a mite, indeed, when the great wealth of this nobleman, and what the noble creature has done to increase the popularity of his owner with the English people is considered. The Duke himself, noble and wealthy, is a strict believer in business, and with all the heart of a shopkeeper, allows this horse of the century, after earning thousands and thousands of pounds in stakes, to end his days amongst strangers, and in a foreign land.

Lord Royston, who is riding a great deal just now for the Earl of Dudley, is son and heir of the Earl of Hardwicke. He was born at the British Embassy, Paris, in 1867, and was educated at Eton. He is a lieutenant in the 3rd Wiltshire Regiment.

It is probably a fact that the best tried Newmarket two-year-old engaged in the Brocklesby is Jervaulx, a chestnut colt by Clairvaux from May, who has the credit of having got in front of the four-year-old Pilarist many weeks back, whereas the equally well talked of Semolina, who was described soon after Christmas, has only galloped with those of her own age.

I hear on first-class authority from Ireland, says a contemporary, that that old Liverpool favourite, Frigate, is very well indeed just now. She is to leave her owner's place in Wexford for the Curragh, because Messrs. Maher have not now got the training ground they used to have. I am also delighted to hear a satisfactory account of her owner's health. A strong tip is abroad to back M. P. for the great steeple-chase. It is said that the horse was never really himself last year, but that he has done as well as possible of late.

At the great Hamburg horse-fair no fewer than 2,500 animals changed hands, of which 5,000 came from Jutland. Exactly half of the whole number were sold to go to Germany, while France took 2,500, and England 600. Prices varied from £35 to £110.

"Vindex," in the *Sportsman*, thus tells the tale of Herschel's cruel luck at the Waterloo cup competition.

"There was also both a tragic and a comic side to it, for whereas poor Herschel was slipped to a demon that took him a fearful journey of destruction over the bank right across to Gore House Wood, Lobster Sauce elicited tremendous roars of laughter that were strange to hear, by knocking over four or five hares before being picked up. It was after his course with Sloane Square that the funny scene commenced. He carried the dead hare in his mouth for some distance, but after dropping it, soon settled the second, and he secured the third, and yet a fourth in the same way before being picked up with his last vanquished prey in his fangs."

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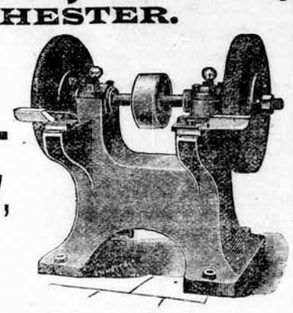
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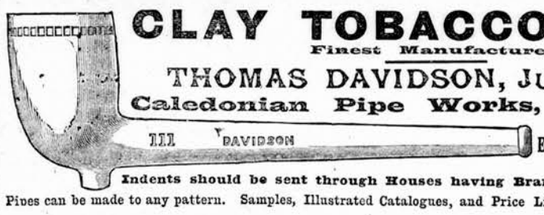

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Assam in India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.
Prepared only at
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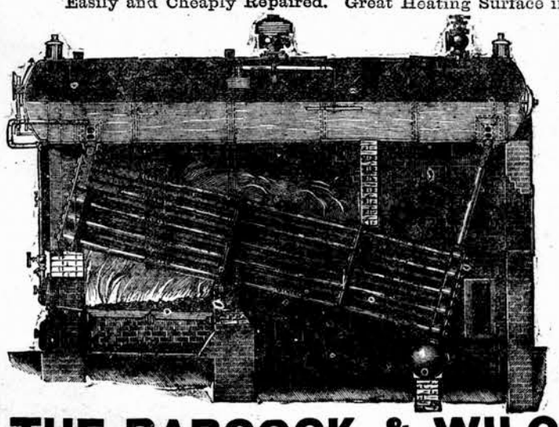
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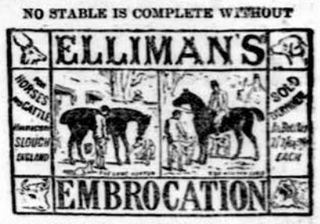

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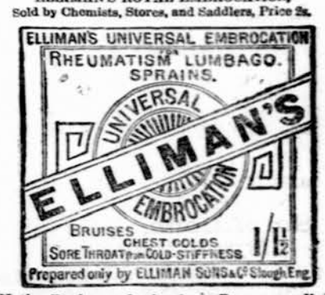

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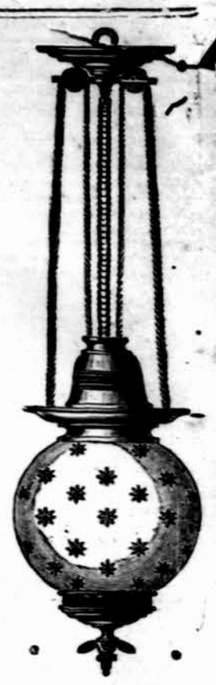
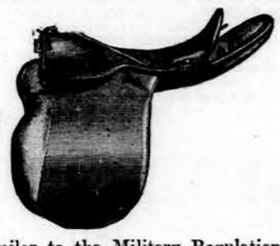


SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

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